THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,234—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 17. 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
21st Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9021
28th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7952
11th „	DELTA	6953		
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10095
25th „	ARABIA	7933		
4th March	MALWA	10963		
11th „	EGYPT	7913		
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10013
25nd „	* ARCADIA	7000		
26th „	PERSIA	7951		
1st April	MARMORA	13000		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9000
22nd „	MANTUA	10095		
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9000
6th May	ARABIA	7902		
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10000
20th „	EGYPT	7913		

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 493 or Rs. 394	Rs. 743 or Rs. 591
To London by Sea	Rs. 523 or Rs. 637	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge,
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
‡ B. Merton Hall	4327	Jan. 31	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	.....	Feb. 4
A. City of Vienna	4672	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	5321	March 17	* „ 14
C. City of Athens	5594	„ 24	* „ 21
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	5557	April 11	...
C. City of York	7705	„ 24	* „ 21
B. Merton Hall	4327	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	5739	.....	„ 17
A. Trafford Hall	8321	„ 30	...
C. City of Manchester	5551	.....	June 10
C. City of York	7705	.....	July 15
C. City of Paris	9200	.....	„ 19
C. City of Glasgow	6529	.....	August 1
† C. City of Lahore	7163	.....	„ 12
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	„ 24
C. City of Calcutta	7512	.....	Sept. 5
C. City of Manchester	5551	.....	„ 12
C. City of Athens	5594	October 1	...
C. City of York	7705	...	Nov. 2
† C. City of Lahore	7163	.....	„ 10
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	„ 18
C. City of London	9000	.....	„ 24
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	5594	.....	„ 29

‡ To Marseilles and Manchester.
† Or other steamer.
* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess. Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE. In connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents. Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI, Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 19th Jan.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri. 20th Jan.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Dwarka	1695	Mon. 23rd Jan.	11 a.m.	†P D & O M

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer. †Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 19th Jan calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerra, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Warcenga," 2513 tons, on Monday, the 23rd January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Vadala," 3334 tons, on or about the 17th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

17th January, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Australien	6,365	Monton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Bistorelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	11th May 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	.....	8th June 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	.....	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	27th Jan. 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	24th Feb. „

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL FROM THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT — CONTRACT WITH

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. 1911
Prага	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March „
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April „
Prага	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May „
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	29th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	„ 545 „ 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	„ 865 „ 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525
Intermediate Class to London	„ 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	„ 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
„ Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675
Saloon Class to London	„ 545 to 585
„ Class to London and back	„ 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS, ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Taurea and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Vorwaerts	R. Dannenker	5990	24th Jan. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy. 52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1911.
a President	3,300	Jacobsen	17th Jan.
b Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	4th Feb.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents, 24, Medow Street, Bombay, 5th December, 1910.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala, Uganda.
Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK, BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE: 16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... „ 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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To obtain a thorough appreciation of all the special and interesting features of a race as a whole, to anxiously watch the performance or form of a horse in which you are most interested and to enjoy a race from the start to an exhilarating finish, you cannot do without one of the following.

BINOCULARS.—

GOERZ—TRIEDER
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HELI—TRIEDER
PAGOR
LONDON DERBY
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They are revelations in power, precision and field of view. The use of any one of the foregoing glasses will present to your sight something

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as they possess the power of Binocular Telescopes six times their size and they will give you a phenomenal field which cannot be obtained in any other form of binocular or telescope.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &C., BOMBAY AND POONA.

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FRESH MADE AT THEIR CONFECTIONERY WORKS, 15-16-17, TAMARIND LANE.

MONGINI'S	Chocolates in ½ lb. and 1 lb. cartons	Rs. 2 per lb.
MONGINI'S	Nougat „ „ packets	„ 2 „
MONGINI'S	Caramels (plain)	„ 1-8 „
MONGINI'S	Marzipan (in boxes)	„ 0-8 per box.
MONGINI'S	Assorted Confectionery in presentation picture boxes of three sizes	Rs. 2, Rs. 3-14 and „ 5-12 „
MONGINI'S	Dessert Chocolate Confectionery ...	... at Re. 1 and „ 2 „

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF

WEDDING CAKES,

Confectionery, Provisions & Stores will be posted free on application.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Oeba
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, are also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34. JOHN GREIG, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented!

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers In:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS, 105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.
To hand just now from MESSINA.
SWEET ORANGES at Re. 1 per doz., and LEMOS for lemon squash.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and hasts or precipitancy of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of pearl nose, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order 2/6spence. from The VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price in stamps Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.

BUYING AGENTS, PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—Wm. J. KEYMER & Co., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW,"
ARRIVED on the 16th Instant.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 16th January, 1911.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 P.M. Bombay Time, on WEDNESDAY, 1st February, 1911, for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES required for the FEED of Animals, etc., in the Victoria Gardens as mentioned below from the 1st March, 1911 to the 29th February, 1912:—

(a) Supply of Beef and Mutton, etc.
(b) Supply of miscellaneous bazar articles.

Forms of tenders, contracts, etc., can be obtained free of charge for each of the supplies above referred to from the Superintendent, Victoria Gardens, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees one hundred and the successful tenderer in each case will have to deposit such further sum as with the original sum of Rupees one hundred will make up the amount of the whole deposit equal to ten (10) per cent.) of the contract amount.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. D. MAHALAXMIVALA,
Superintendent, Victoria Gardens.
Bombay, 16th January, 1911.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

UNDER the auspices of the above Society, Dr. S. D. Margulies, B.A., B.Sc. and Ph. D., of the Vienna University and Honorary member of the Parisian General Students' Association, will address the above Society on "The German Method of Education," on TUESDAY, 17th instant, at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.), at the Elphinstone College.

All those interested in Educational matters are cordially invited to attend.

M. R. SHIRAZI,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by contract, at Bombay, of ARTICLES OF PROVISIONS, for the use of the Royal Indian Marine Vessels, for one year ddring 1911-1912 will be received at the Bombay Dockyard, up to gun fire, 12 noon (S. T.), of 23 January, 1911.

For particulars see Notice No. 3387 in Bombay "Government Gazette", of 1st December, 1910, or apply to the DIRECTOR of the Royal Indian Marine.

NOTICE.

WANTED a RETIRED OVERSEER, who has served under British Government, to supervise works in the Engineering Department, Kolhapur. Apply with testimonials to the DIWAN of KOLHAPUR STATE, before 31st January, 1911.

R. SUBNIS,
Diwan of Kolhapur.
Kolhapur, 11th January, 1911.

TYPES FOR SALE.

ONE LOT of NEW ENGLISH-MADE TYPES, BORDERS and ORNAMENTS of unique designs. All made by the best and well-known English Founders. Separate Founts can be sold. For Specimen and rates apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

CUTCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer, Cutch State Railway, at Bhuj, up to 12 noon, on the 10th February, (FRIDAY), 1911, for the SUPPLY of good SEBERGAE COAL.

Conditions of Contract, forms of Tender, specification and quantities, etc., will be supplied on application to the Manager and Engineer, Cutch State Railway, Bhuj, on enclosing Rs. 2 (Two) only in postalstamps with the application.

All Tenders to be sealed, registered, marked on the outside "Tender for Coal," and accompanied with Rs. 500 (five hundred) only, earnest money in Currency Notes which will be refunded, after deducting remittance charges if Tender is not accepted.

The right is reserved to reject any or all Tenders received.

The successful Tenderer will be required to execute a bond in the prescribed form, which will be supplied with the conditions of contract and to complete the work Tendered for within the specified period as agreed upon by the contracting parties.

J. CAMPBELL KIRBY, A.M.I.C.E.,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, C. S. Ry.
Cutch State Railway,
Manager & Engineer's Office,
Bhuj, 4th January, 1911.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received at the office of the Undersigned, up to one o'clock on the 28th January, 1911, for works in connection with the proposed extensions to the Grand Oriental Hotel, for Messrs. The Colombo Hotels Company, Ltd., at Colombo.

Plans, Specifications and Bills of quantities may be seen and all other particulars ascertained during office hours at the office of the Undersigned, where Tender forms can be obtained on payment. Earnest money accompanying each Tender will be returned on the non-acceptance of such Tender.

The successful Tenderers will be required to make the deposits specified in cash or Government Promissory Notes, on signing the contract and 5 per cent. will be reserved on all bills as paid from time to time. Messrs. The Colombo Hotels Company, Ltd., do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES P. STEVENS & CO.,
"Kings" Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 5th January, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Stanley Geary, Es. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 3, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
THE GRAND AMERICAN MILITARY FILM,
"THE FLAG OF COMPANY H."

The Picture that has filled theatres in two continents. A graphic Story of American Redskin Warfare. American Frontier Camp. Soldiers at Play. The Redskin's Attack. The Saving of the Flag. Gallant Rescue of the Survivors, introducing
THE WONDERFUL TRAINED SOLDIER'S DOG.

A Full Programme of Novelties this Week.
TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
TUESDAY, 17TH JANUARY,
A NIGHT OF RACES.
TUESDAY, 24TH JANUARY,
SPORTS ON SKATES.
TUESDAY, 31ST JANUARY,
A NIGHT OF RACES.
TUESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY,
A FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
WELLINGTON LINES.

TUESDAY, January 17TH, 6-30 P. M.
LECTURE.—"TUBERCULOSIS" by
Dr. BRIDSON GOLDSMITH.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW will be held on TUESDAY, 14th and THURSDAY, 16th February, 1911.

First Entries close FRIDAY, 3rd February.
Second Entries close WEDNESDAY, 8th February.
For prospectus and full particulars apply to
THE JOINT HON. SECRETARIES,
Bombay Horse Show Staff Quarters,
Malabar Hill.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
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Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

MALARIA.

NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,

is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulent. Per bottle, Re. 1.

CHOLERA.
"ZAM-ZAM."

A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.

☞ See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

GLARKES: B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

FLAT TO LET.—Fully Furnished FLAT BERYL HOUSE, Wodehouse-Road, for 6 months, from March 1st (earlier if required). Two entertaining Rooms, two Bed-rooms, Dressing-Rooms, English Baths, usual offices, servants' quarters, Electric Lift, lights and fans. Rs. 250.—Apply to "X Z," Care of this Office.

WONDERFUL Discovery—Specific for HYDROCELE, VARICOCELE, HERNIA, ELEPHANTIASIS AND DROPSY. Guaranteed to cure any nature and standing radically by using externally. Rs. 2-8 oz.—B. GHOSE & Co., Chemists, 85/1, Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta. Testimonials Highest. Estd. 1885.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan

MILK-BUTTER-CREAM.—Can be supplied fresh daily; up-country orders for Butter supplied in tins. Rates moderate on application to PARISIAN DAIRY Co., 1, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅜d. to 1s. 4 11/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. R. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.) 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC "FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS AND ELECTRIC PLANT MERCHANTS.

Under instructions from the executors of the late J. N. Tata, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the ground floor shop of the Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort, next to Gool Mansions, the following:—

Dayton, Western, Westinghouse, Hunter, Labmeyer, ceiling fans of 4, 2 & 12 blades; Comfort, Westinghouse Labmeyer, Table Fans of 12 blades; Labmeyer ventilators of 12 blades; Startevant motor-starters; one complete push button gear for automatically working the lifts from different floors; one complete push button gear for working the lift from different floors; one complete push button gear of 3 self-starters; Labmeyer dynamos, main switchboards of 3 and 4 panels; oil separator, copper condensor coil, Labmeyer ventilators, Arc Lamps, Flame, Arc Lamps; Liliput Arc Lamps, Miniature Arc Lamps, Lead Covered Cable; galvanised Steel Rope, Scrap Brass Bolts and nuts, carbon batteries; switchboards, distribution boards, armature, &c.

Descriptive catalogues will be published and the plant will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 17th January, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT TO PUBLIC MEN, SCHOLARS, BOOK-LOVERS, LIBRARIES, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, etc.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Consignment of Books in all branches of Literature, Science, History and Fiction, Presentation Books, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 19th and SATURDAY, the 21st Instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, to highest bidders, a valuable consignment of books, comprising all the various departments of learning, as literature, history, science, fiction, biography, philosophy, a large collection of works on Indian and Oriental subjects, most important for public men, etc., dictionaries and works of reference, handsome table books, and books suitable for presentation. All the books are new as published and several of them rarely obtainable. Most of them are rich illustrated library editions and series. This is the first time a collection of such magnitude will be sold in Bombay.

Catalogues are ready, and the books are on view. Local offers for any of the numbers will be received at the Auctioneers' Offices, upto the date of the sale. Up-country offers communicated by letter or telegram will be duly attended to.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 17th January, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 18, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of THE RIGHT of SELLING REFRESHMENTS in the Refreshment Room in the Victoria Gardens for three years.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th January, 1911, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Gardens' Office.

The right of the selling Refreshments in the Refreshment Room in the Victoria Gardens for three years.

The deposit of Rs. 500 will be required at the time of sale.

For conditions of contract and any other information apply to the Superintendent, Victoria Gardens, between 9 and 10 a.m. or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 17th January, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF HORSE AND CARRIAGES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)—

1 Bougham four-seated, steel tyres, thoroughly overhauled recently.
1 Arab horse bay; 16 hands broken in harness and saddle, fast.
1 landau, as good as new, suitable for single and pair (The Landau can be seen at Messrs. Scotts.)

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate at Malabar Hill, Harkeness Road and in Elphinstone Circle, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Limji M. Rasaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the Suit No. 370 of 1891, and appeal No. 816, in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the above suit bearing date the 16th day of November, 1910, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, (unless previously disposed of by private sale,) the undermentioned immoveable properties on the premises on the undermentioned days and at the undermentioned times, viz.—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February 1911 (at 4-30 P.M. Standard Time.)

Lot No. I.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, stable and buildings standing on part thereof, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the south side of Harkeness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,590 Square Yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north partly by the Harkeness Road aforesaid, and partly by a portion of a private road, belonging to the Estate of the late Culliandas Kirparam, being Lot No. II, on the south partly by property of Mooljee Haridas and partly by property of Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, on the east by property of the said Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on the west by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 572, Collector's New A A
No. 2716, Old Survey No. 21, — —New Survey Nos. 23, 24,
7189, 7190, 7340, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3382, Street No. 8-10, and now in the occupation of Hon'ble B. J. Hawks as tenants of the said Receiver.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February, 1911, at 5 p. m. (Standard Time.)

Lot No. II.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land being a private road, situate on the west side of Harkeness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1877 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by property of Dawood Fazul Peerco Mahomed, on the south partly by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and partly by property belonging to the Estate of the late Culliandas Kirparam, being lot No. I, on the east partly by the said Harkeness Road and partly by property of the said Dawood Fazal Peerco Mahomed, and on the west by property of the said Dawood Fazal Peerco Mahomed, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2716, Old Survey No. A A
21, — and — and New Survey Nos. 7189-7190, 7340. 23 24,

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of February, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

Lot No. III.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, standing thereon, situate in the Elphinstone Circle within the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of Apollo Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6
677 —six hundred and seventy-seven square yards and 10
six-tenths of a square yard or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property belonging to the late Mr. William Moir, on the south by the property belonging to the late Mr. William Moir, on the east by the property belonging to the Bank of Bombay, and on the west by Apollo Street aforesaid assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1012, Street Nos. 87-89 and 91, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Survey No. 9330, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Receiver.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT and CAROE, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Solicitors to the Receiver, or from the Auctioneers or from the Receiver.

The Receiver will be prepared to consider any private offer for the purchase of the abovementioned properties.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th January, 1911.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

B. O. C. LUBRICANTS.
SPINDLE OILS. ENGINE OILS. CYLINDER OILS.
GINNING OILS. MOTOR OILS. MINERAL GREASES.
THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Your Doctor has a high opinion of HORLICK'S. Ask him.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S feeds and sustains during fevers, and Medical experience ascribes a very large increase in the percentage of recoveries from Enteric and other fevers to the marvellous power of HORLICK'S in giving the necessary strength and stamina to enable the patient to recuperate and build up the strength so necessary to recovery.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909

INSURANCES.
THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.
For full information apply to
F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

No danger in eating freshly baked cakes, scones, tea-bread, etc., when
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)
—the *sure* raising powder—is used.
Everything baked with "Paisley Flour" is most digestible, even when new, and do you know that any cakes left over and reheated in the oven the following day are almost equal to the freshly baked.
Made by Brown & Polson. Every tin contains recipes for tempting cakes, etc.

KEATING'S LOZENCES
Quickly Cure THE WORST COUGH
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value.
Sold in bottles everywhere.

PREPAID TO YOUR PORT.
Ten Days' Trial allowed. Direct from Factory. Highest-grade British-made MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS
WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.
Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc.
LATEST MODELS £3.10s. to £9
Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Sept. 323. LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
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	Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time a discount is made,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	7	8
Quarterly	4	5

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, January 16,

EXCHANGE.

Market is steady.
We quote:—
Bank's selling—

T. T. Ready		1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s 4 1-32d
D. D. Mail	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward		1s. 4 1-16d. Mar.
Bank's Buying—		
Private D. D. Ready	...	1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 8 m/s	...	1s. 4 11-32d.
" " Forward		1s. 4 7-32d. May.
" 6 m/s Ready	...	1s. 4 15-32d.
France 8 m/s "	...	171 3-4
Marks 8 m/s "	...	139 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong	...	134 3-4
" Shanghai	...	181
" Japan	...	149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market after touching 95 ready and 95-2 forward has closed at 95-1 to 95-2 ready and 95-3 forward.

BULLION.

On Sunday morning bar silver in London, both for ready and forward, was 3-16 down and New York also declined by 3-8.

Locally silver market opened at Rs. 72-7-0. London market having sellers from China and India had declined, which caused our market to be dull, and sellers being continued prices declined to Rs. 72-6-3 at the close. Demand for ready was dull and about 50 to 60 cases changed hands.

Gold market remained quiet, upcountry and local demand seemed meagre and price remained unchanged. Sovereigns were in moderate demand and prices declined by half an anna.

GOLD.

		Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	... ...	23	6	0
97 touch Chintu	... ...	23	6	0
Narondas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch		23	15	9
National Bank	... ...	24	0	0
Chartered Bank	... ...	23	15	0
Sovereigns Shield	... ...	15	1	0
Do. Dragon	... ...	15	0	0
Australian	... ...	24	0	0
English Gold	... ...	24	0	0
Native Bullion	... ...	23	14	9
Indian Specie Bank	... ...	23	14	9

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	... ...	72	9	0
117 Penny Ready	... ...	72	7	0
Local per tola	... ...	0	11	0

FUTURES.

First Settlement	... ...	72	6	0
Second do	... ...	72	12	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed—Firm. London price was unchanged. There being good demand prices for ready were firm and the same.

Rapeseed—Steady. London price was unchanged demand seemed moderate and prices advanced by an anna.

Wheat—Quiet. London price was unchanged, nominal business is passing and prices remained steady.

Cottonseed, Castorseed, Groundnuts and Gingellyseed.—Steady. Enquiries were moderate and prices remained unchanged.

Poppyseed and Mowraseed—Quiet. Demand seemed nominal and prices closed steady.

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday 14th January, 1911 :—

Wheat	... ...	...	25,163 cwts
Linseed	... ...	...	303 "
Rapeseed	... ...	...	2,126 "
Gingellyseed	... ...	...	26,404 "
Poppyseed	... ...	...	451 "
Groundnuts	... ...	...	28,612 "
Castorseed	... ...	...	4,488 "
Rice	... ...	...	8,549 "
Myrabollams	... ...	...	4,914 "
Cottonseed	... ...	...	20,432 "
Mowraseed	... ...	...	12 "
Gram	... ...	...	3,522 "
Joowar	... ...	...	2,881 "
Maize	... ...	...	1,933 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	... ...	...	1,562 1-2 xD
India	... ...	...	64
Eastern Bank	... ...	...	73
Indian Specie	... ...	...	53 1-2

MILLS.

New Great Eastern	... ...		162 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...		18 1-4
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...		118 to 119
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	...		170
Treacher and Co.	... ...	...	490

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley	... ...	...		482 1-2

COTTON.

Day before yesterday Liverpool was 1 to4 points up, New York remained unchanged and New York futures closed 2 and 1 down.

Our market at Colaba was dull and demand from the exporters and mills for ready both seemed very poor, and prices declined Re. 1 to Re. 2.

Liverpool opener advised 1 to 2 down, market for New Crop was easier and there being few sellers prices declined by Re. 1 to Re. 2.

Business in good Broach was done in the morning at Rs. 368 but sellers being more declined to Rs. 367 1-2 at the close.

We learn of the following purchase :—

3000	Volkart Bros.	Broach Good. March	370 1-2
500	Do	Khandesh	352
2000	Gaddum and Co.	Broach Good... March	370
100	A. Blascheck	Amrsoti	360
200	Do	Chopla	365
200	Do	Bengal	320-325
100	A Moritz Co	Yeotmal	374
100	E. Spinner and Co.	Nandurbar	342
100	Assur Mill	Khandesh	332
100	Gill and Co	Chopla	355
100	Swan	Nandel	360

Bengal Hand Gin	Fine	330
"	F Good	317
Bengal Machine Gin.	Fine	335
"	F Good	325
Sind Punjab	Fine	336
"	F Good	323
Khandesh	Fine	359
"	F Good	347
Dhamangaon Poolgaon	Fine	376
"	F Good	366
Akola Khangaum	Fine	372
"	F Good	362
Amrsoti	Fine	372
"	F Good	362
Yeotmal	Fine	363
"	F Good	373
Nagpore	Fine	388
"	F Good	378
Wardha Hinganghat	Fine	390
"	F Good	380
Methia	Fine	358
"	F Good	348
Broach Gin	Fine	369 March
"	F Good	379
Broach Gin Good		389
Sawginned Good		393 May
Comptah Gin		395 "
Westerns H. G		394 "
Do M G		370 "

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 14th January, 1911 :—

Khandesh	... ...	...	5,414 Bales
Central India	... ...	...	1,345 "
Barsi and Nagur	... ...	...	1,801 "
Berar	... ...	...	1,587 "
Central Provinces	... ...	...	857 "
Oomras	... ...	...	10,904 "
Dhollera	... ...	...	2,575 "
Broach	... ...	...	64 "
Coompta and Dharwar	... ...	...	569 "
Westerns	... ...	...	59 "
Bengal N. W. P.	... ...	...	1,413 "
Bengals Bajputana	... ...	...	927 "
Bajputana	... ...	...	265 "
Sind	... ...	...	10 "
Persia	... ...	...	... "
American	... ...	...	... "
Egyptian	... ...	...	... "
Other sorts	... ...	...	... "
Total	...		16,916

LIVERPOOL, January 16.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone		Dulk
Estimated Sales	...	12,000
Total Imports	...	33,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.—Feb.	... ...	7 25— 1
Feb.—Mar.	... ...	7 26— 1
Mar.—Apl.	... ...	7 27— 1
Apl.—May	... ...	7 28— 1
May—June	... ...	7 28— 1
June—July	... ...	7 26— 1
July—Aug.	... ...	7 23— 2
Aug.—Sept.	... ...	7 24— 1
Sep.—Oct.	... ...	7 25— 1

METALS.

We quote:—		Rs.
Copper Braziers 4×4	...	31
		38
		35
		42
		56
		63
		70 Rs. 53 12
		77
		84
Yellow Metal Sheets	...	31
		28
		35
		42
		49
		56 Rs. 45 0
Tin Ingots	... ...	... Rs. 46 12
Georgehutte	... ...	... " 20 8
Copper Sheetings	... ...	... " 59 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings	... ...	... " 47 4
Copper Ingots	... ...	... " 46 12

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, January 14.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin, Other coin. Rs.
2 Boxes	... ...	150,000	...
1 Bag	... ...	...	3,000

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Coin, Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
2 Bundels	... ...	2,685	...
1 Bundle	... ...	1,900	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Mercantile Bank of India	Africa	Port Said
M Mackenzie & Co	Umballa	Muscat
H S M Canarani	do	Koweit
B Kastoorchand & Co	Marmora	Marseilles

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th January, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	45	51,716
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	76	72,826

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 14th January, 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 7th January 1910 :—

Liabilities.	Jan. 7. Rs.	Jan. 14. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,23,56,571	1,15,20,448
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	10,65,77,335	10,34,89,886
Post Bills	13,018	13,530
Sundries	29,46,173	21,04,036
	14,24,03,097	13,76,27,900
Assets.		
Government Securities	1,40,23,305	1,39,67,591
Other authorised Securities	15,58,184	14,97,722
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,31,57,741	1,74,49,372
Loans do. do.	4,19,61,134	4,17,35,136
Bills discounted and purchased	1,94,48,749	1,97,89,727
Dead Stocks	2,70,998	2,71,010
Stamps	6,985	7,038
Bullion	7,43,704	7,10,063
Balance with other Banks	11,95,978	10,04,501
Sundries	8,79,645	6,34,287
Cash	4,41,59,624	4,06,11,453
	14,24,03,097	13,76,27,900

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 10th Jan. 1911, as compared with the statement of 30th Dec. 1910:—

Liabilities.	December 30. Rs.	a.	p.	January 10, Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,73,00,000	0	0	1,75,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,76,29,221	11	5	1,89,95,078	2	0
Other Deposits, &c	15,51,89,550	7	2	16,06,06,116	15	3
Bank Post Bills, &c	5,11,409	9	7	10,91,730	10	1
Sundries	27,56,489	9	7	11,48,730	13	8
	21,63,86,671	5	9	21,93,41,665	9	0
Assets.						
Govt. Securities	2,83,06,410	0	0	2,81,94,280	0	0
Other authorised Investments	85,54,738	0	0	82,01,708	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	4,06,42,140	2	7	4,20,68,432	3	10
Accounts of Credit on do	5,43,88,372	7	1	5,35,32,329	3	11
Bills discounted, &c	2,88,80,818	15	0	2,92,95,833	14	8
Balances with other Banks	16,53,953	9	8	17,49,209	0	2
Bullion	...			...		
Dead Stock	21,76,922	5	5	21,68,292	2	3
Stamps	12,702	9	2	13,490	4	1
Sundries	8,31,987	0	2	6,64,359	12	7
	16,51,48,045	1	1	16,68,82,984	9	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	5,12,38,626	4	8	5,24,58,730	15	6
Cash, &c., at Branches						
	21,63,86,671	5	9	21,93,41,665	9	0

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Government Balance Head Office	8,44,988	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	22,10,844	Increase.
Other Deposits	24,16,566	do.
Post Bills	5,80,330	do.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	4,65,160	Decrease.
Loans	27,21,292	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	8,56,043	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	4,16,015	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	15,141	Decrease.
Cash at Branches	12,35,245	Increase.

Percentage 28-84.

BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Directors' report for the year ended 31st December 1910, shows that the net profit, including Rs. 1,76,486-6-5 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 5,65,159-14-8. An ad-interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1910, which absorbed Rs. 1,50,000. The Directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1910 at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, free of income-tax, which will amount to Rs. 1,50,000; to place to the Reserve Fund increasing that Fund to Rs. 3,00,000, Rs. 1,25,000; to grant a bonus of one month's salary to the Bank's staff Rs. 8,500; to carry forward to the next account Rs. 1,31,659-14-8; making a total of Rs. 5,65,159-14-8.

During the past year the rates of interest have again ruled very low, the average rate being only 5'17, or almost the same as last year, as compared with 6'05 the average rate of the three years previous to 1909. In addition to cheap money, it has been more than usually difficult to find safe and profitable employment for our funds, especially in the Monsoon Season, during which time our deposits on current account reached the very large total of over 15½ lacs. The directors trust that, bearing in mind the general dullness of trade that has prevailed in Bombay for some time past, the Shareholders will consider the above results as satisfactory as could have been expected. The general business of the Bank has made good progress, and it will be observed that the working capital is now well over three crores. Since the issue of the last report no further progress has been made towards a settlement of the Bank's claim against the Tricumdas Mills Co., Ld., the case not yet having been called on for hearing.

During the year Sir Frederick L. Croft and Mr. R. J. Tata resigned their seats as directors, and in accordance with the Articles, the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves and Mr. R. D. Tata were invited to join the Board. Mr. R. Barlow was also invited to join the Board in the place of Mr. J. H. Dani who resigned in October, 1909. Mr. Ramnarain Hurnundrai and the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C. I. E., vacate their seats by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders are requested to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration. The present auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Second Report.

The directors submit to the shareholders the first statement of assets and liabilities and of the profit and loss account of the bank as on the 31st of December 1910. The net profits after allowing for rebate on bills discounted, amounts to Rs. 22,026-15-2. Preliminary expenses amounting to Rs. 19,000 comprise expenses of and incidental to the formation of the Bank such as registration, stamps, advertising, printing charges, etc.

The directors propose to appropriate the profits as under:—(1) in payment of interest to shareholders at 5 per cent. (from 1st July to 31st December 1910) from the dates of payment of share moneys, Rs. 13,738-1-9; (2) in writing off preliminary expenses, Rs. 4,000; (3) In carrying forward to next account, Rs. 4,288-13-5; making a total of Rs. 22,026-15-2. The directors trust that the result of the working of the Bank will be considered satisfactory. The Bank's business is steadily on the increase and the directors hope to lay before the shareholders next time a still more satisfactory report. Statement of the assets and liabilities of the profit and loss account of the Bank will be drawn up twice yearly on 30th June and 31st December and after the same have been certified to by the bank's auditor, copies thereof will be forwarded to the shareholders together with the directors' report.

Mr. M. M. Shirazi having resigned his seat on the board the directors appointed Sir Bhalchandra, Kt., in his stead. Two of the directors, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin and Mr. Trikamrai Dalpatram, retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st December 1910 in India and in England amounted to £19,106,076, and was held in the following form :—

1	Deposit in India equivalent to at 21⅓ Rs. 15)	£ 2,534,302
2	Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice	£ 1,437,425
3	British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds	£ 15,134,349
	Total ...	19,106,076

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

This exchange market is reported dull; transactions were at a demand 1s. 4 1-8d. Government Paper is at Rs. 95-1. The tea market is little brisk.

Coal—Bhalgora is at Rs. 16 1-4; Bengal-Nagpur, Rs. 50; Chusick and Muslia, Rs. 13 1-8; Industry, Rs. 13 3-4; Jumoni, Rs. 4 7-8; Raniganje, Rs. 14 3-4; South Gobindpur, 3 1-2.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—800 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 17 tons oil cake, The New Motussil and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, and 20,585 cwts gingellyseed, and 6,000 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 999 cwts khandeish, John Fachiri; 16,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—3,000 cwts mussoor, and 5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—498 maize, Volkart Bros.
Etonian s—8,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—450 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Frienfels s—1,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR MALAGA.

Scindia s—100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—275 cases goat skins, Cox's Agency and Co.

FOR BASTOA.

Scindia s—112 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy.

FOR HULL.

Achlibster s—13,001 cwts cottonseed, Tillockchand Moors; 2,100 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, H Jaitha and Co.
Bassano s—350 cwts nigerseed, A Blaschock; 6,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts seed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Bassano s—110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR UDDEWALLA.

Bassano s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etonian s—2,030 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 10,000 cwts crushed bones, R Kadarbhoy; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand; 252 bundles tinclippings, Towner and Co; 1,123 candles tin cutting Shaw Wallace and Co.
Lord Cromer s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, G Bhimji; 2,100 cwts castorseed, Arjoon Khimji.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Bassano s—55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Frienfels s—685 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 18 bales hemp M Mooljee and Co; 173 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 110 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR TRIESTE.

Rollesby s—173 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Rollesby s—600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 3,600 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—17 sharkfins, J. Mahomed; 19 cases fishmaws and 41 cases sharkfins, K S Miani and Co; 75 cwts kismiss, M Varjee Hajee; 12 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 12 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 9 cwts ooplate and 20 cwts kudoo, S Varjeer; 2 cwts gcada horns, M H E Elliss; 47 cases opium, F and O S N Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Arcadia s—25 cwts gum, C M Bhesania and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Arcadia s— 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 29 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Arcadia s—800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 133 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—191 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

The British Guiana Legislature has approved of the preferential treatment of imports from the United Kingdom and Canada, but the other British possessions are excluded from the preference.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovers, of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATKINS—January 8, at the Residency, Patiala, the wife of C H Atkins, I C S, of of a son.
JOSCELYNE—January 4, at Quetta, to Mr and Mrs A H Joscelyne, North-Western Railway, a son.
REID—January 9, at Mozufferpore, the wife of R N Reid, I C S, of a son.

DEATH.

PRATT-BARLOW—December 26, at Meerut, Charles Godfrey Pratt-Barlow, only son of the late Colonel C G Pratt-Barlow of "Tara Hall," Mussoorie, U P, aged 55 years and 5 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sports at Skating Ring.
Bombay Hunt, Sahas Hill.
Permanent-Way-Inspectors' Conference : Visit to Railway Works.
Lecture on "Tuberculosis" by Dr. Goldsmith, Y. W. C.A., Wellington-lines, 6-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Star Film. "The Flag of Company H."
Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a. m. ; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. ; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim : "Opportunities neglected are irrecovarable.

A FATAL FALL.—Nizam Sultan, a labourer, aged thirty-five, while white-washing a house in Janjikar Street, fell from a scaffolding attached to the fourth storey on to the road below yesterday. He was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died an hour after admission, the cause of death being concussion of the brain.

THE STUDENTS' UNION.—A meeting of the Students' Union will be held to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (Standard Time) at Sir Mangaldas House, when a lecture on "Our Union" will be delivered by Mr. H. J. Wania. Revd. Dr. Scott, M.A., D.D., has kindly consented to preside.

SKATING RINK.—We have been asked to call the attention of competitors in the races at the Rink to-night that they should record their names at Messrs. Soundy and Co. before 5 o'clock this evening. And that the gentlemen, who intend to run in the 6 lap race, would do well to wear a suitable running costume.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING.—A meeting was recently held under the auspices of the Kitte Bhandari Aikya Vardhak Mandali in the Kitte Bhandari Hall, under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Chaubal, to congratulate Mr. Anandrao Narayan Surve on his passing the final LL.B. examination, as he is the first LL.B. from the Kitte Bhandari community.

A FATAL MISTAKE.—Velji Mulji, a Hindu boy, aged six months, son of one Mulji Hemraj, residing at Chinch Bunder, died from the effects of opium poisoning yesterday. It appeared that the child was suffering from fever and bronchitis and was under medical treatment. The doctor had given some mixture to be taken internally and a liniment to be rubbed on its chest. The mother accidentally gave the child a dose of the liniment by mistake for a dose of the mixture. The liniment contained opium and the child died from the effects of opium poisoning.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Figgis, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March	Florentiner	Fucik
Overture	La Dame Blanche	Boildieu
Valse	Blaue	Margis
Selection	Cavalleria Rusticana	Mascagni
Characteristique	Bakillage	Gillet
Gavotte	Hearts and Flowers	Tobani
American Sketch	Swanee River	Myddleton

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) this evening :—

March	Naamur	Lane
Overture	Isabella	Supp e
Tubuphone Solo	La Juana	Howgill
Grand Selection	La Traviata	Verdi
Valse	The Dollar Princess	Lee Fall
Fantasia	Alpine Echoes	Herfurth
Selection	Grand Military Tattoo	Rogan

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Australien" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a.m. on Thursday the 19th instant. Letters &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. The parcels mail for France closes at the new G. P. O. at 8 a.m. the same day.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lorenco Marquez and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Dumnic" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. to-day instead of on the 16th as previously notified.

EDUCATION AMONG MAHOMEDANS AT BHUJ.—A well-to-do Memon merchant of Poona, who stopped at Bhuj for three days on the occasion of the wedding of a relative, has made a good beginning in the direction of promoting Mahomedan education. Noticing sympathetically the degenerate state of his brethren, he, in consultation with a Mahomedan educationist, a retired head-master of a Government High School, has organized the foundation of an Anjuman-i-Islam at Bhuj, subscribing Rs. 200. The object of the Institution is to aid deserving poor Mahomedan students, attending English, Gujarati or Urdu schools. Pir Bachubava has accepted the presidentship of the Anjuman; Mr. Shahabuddin Bawamian Munshi and Sheth Alarakhia Rahamtulla, Vice-Presidents, Mr. K. R. Nanjiam, B. A., Honorary Secretary, Mr. Shahabuddin Akbarsha Babs, Treasurer. This is no doubt a step in the right direction, which augurs well for the propagation of education among the poverty-stricken Mahomedans of Cutch. But more funds are needed for the subsistence of the Institution. A similar Anjuman has already been established at Mandvi, the chief port of Cutch.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS,

BY MAJOR THE HON'BLE SIR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 17th January,
Camp of Instruction.

1. There will be a Parade for all members tomorrow Wednesday the 18th instant, Rendesvous Church Gate Station 7-30 a.m. punctually,

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and bandoliers.

2 It is notified for information that the Annual Camp opens at Santa Cruz on Saturday evening next, the 21st instant and closes with the General Officer Commanding's Inspection on the morning of 6th February.

Lieut., D. W. WILSON,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

Several earthquake shocks have been felt in California, but no damage has been reported.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

TRICUMDASS MILLS DISPUTE.

Application for a Certificate.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. G. E. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Ghirdharlal, appeared for the plaintiffs in the suit brought by Messrs. Vissanji Sons and Company against Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha and applied for a certificate to appeal to the Privy Council against the order of their Lordships in appeal confirming the decree of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, who had dismissed this suit to recover Rs. 1,50,000 on a document with costs, holding that the contract was a contingent one.

Mr. Lowndes said that the other side had written to his clients, that they did not wish to appear on this motion.

The facts of this case have been reported on previous occasions.

The plaintiffs' petition for this certificate was based on the following among other grounds :—That the Appellate Court had wrongly stated the effect of the evidence of what passed between the plaintiff Vassanji and Dwarkadass Dharamsey : that the Appellate Court had ignored the first part of the letter of the 7th August, 1909 altogether and had ignored the fact that the defendant requested the plaintiff to advance Rs. 1,50,000; and that the Appellate Court was wrong in holding that the correct construction of the letter of the 7th August was that the defendant undertook merely to procure the lending of 11 lakhs if a first mortgage of the mills was given and to pay thereout Rs. 1,50,000 to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Lowndes argued that the question of construction of a mercantile document was a question of law and submitted that no distinction could be made between a deed and a mercantile document and cited several authorities in support of his proposition.

The Chief Justice remarked that some of the authorities cited by Mr. Lowndes were against him and some were not to the point. His Lordship also observed that so far as he remembered there was a judgment of Lord Esher which went against Mr. Lowndes' contention.

Mr. Lowndes said that the House of Lords were treating all mercantile documents as questions of law and he submitted that on principle this document would come within the ratio of a legal instrument.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 17.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

828-08 Payne and Co The Punjab National Bank Ld vs The Mercantile Bank of India Ld Crawford B and Co.
657-08 S A Tyabji Dhondibai widow vs Jansbai widow Raghavaya B and N.
1053-09 Bicknell M and R Abdullabhai Farjoolabhai vs R D Sethna and another Captain and V
Re Ind Co Act VI of 1882 and Re Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. Wg. Co Ld Little and Co Goverdhandas Khatao vs J Sanders Slater Bhaishanker K and G.
298-10 Kanga and S Tarachand Murlidhur vs Ballabhdas Bagri and others Bicknell M and R.
976-09 Bhaishanker K and G Vishwanath Prabhuram Vaida vs Mulraj Khatao Madhawji K and C
2-08 Payne and Co Ramchandra Shivdas vs Gungabisson Jaidav and another J R Patell and Co.
1071-09 Jamsetji R and D Abdool Hoosein Moosaji Poonawalla vs Shapurji Coowerji Mistry Mulla and M
397-09 J R Patel and Co J F Karaka and Co a firm vs James John Ballantine Smetham B and Co.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

1092-10 Thakurdas and Co Shavakshaw Dadabhoy Shroff and another vs Curseji Jamshedji Chandana Wadia G and Co

Long Cause.

530-10 Payne and Co Mohundas Kamalsi vs Babaji Balwant Marwaray and another
Judah and S Sabnis and G Part heard

Short Causes.

869-10 Jehangir M and S Harmunbux Ramcoover vs Ramnarayan Banichand Chandik Tyabji D and Co Part heard
983-09 Thakurdas and Co Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy vs Thacker Vussonji Pragji Payne and Co.
511-09 Captain and V, Baboorao Ravikarmdas, a firm vs Mugonlal Bulakidas, Bhaishanker K & G.

Commercial Cause.

1034-10 Crowford B and Co The Bank of Bombay vs Desji Damodar

Long Causes

389-10 Malvi H M and R The Indian Agency Co Ramjimal Mulla and M
898-10 Mehta and D Dhulla Kuppa and another vs Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail Khunderao L and M
622-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Jamnadas Vijbhukandas Sadashev Narayen Asware Mirza M and M for trial of an issue and for hearing
461-10 Jamshedji R and D Ramlal Himalal vs Gopal Nagardas Captain and V
721-09 Thakurdas and Co Massooma Syed Shahin Ally Syed Anvar Ali all and others Captain and V
632-10 Khunderao L and M Bhagwan Hakwa and others vs Dharmaji Ramaya and others Shroff D and D and Judah and S
947-08 Madhowji K and Co Fulchand Serowji and others vs Sagarmal Serowji and others Malvi H M and R For Postponement
477-10 Peetonji R K and Co Liladhar Motichand and Co vs Jadhowji Morarji and another Jahangir M and S Captain and V
549-10 Mirza M and M Kalidas Narayendas and Brothers vs A W Campbell and others Wadia G and Co Little and Co (settled)
547-10 Payne and Co Lalji Naranji and another vs Jamnadas Vijbhukandas Hiralal and Co
578-10 Payne and Co Jettabhai Dewji and Co vs Jadawji Morarji Jehangir M and S
1153-09 Shamrao M and H Manekji Dosabai Dave vs Piraji Narayen Vunjari and others Jehangir M and S
488-1914-04 Madhowji K and Co Ramkissondas B alkissondas vs Panti Fatechand.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

For Consent Decree.

50-10 J R Patell and Co Bai Narmadabai widow vs Hiralal Dayaljee and another Madhavji K and C

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr Beatz Powell...Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast...Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman... Royal Navy
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden... R I Marine

Stream.

Bredger Jinga.....401 .....17 1 ...B P Trust

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 15.

Asmyo.....4350 Jones.....P & O S N & Co
Cymbeline.....2940 Gilchrist....W & A Graham & Co
Canelbury.....2733 Willis.....T Morrison & Co
Den of Airlie .....2270 Robertson .....T Morrison & Co
Dwarka .....759 Moxon.....M M & Co
Ethiopia.....1305 Johnson .....
Fakhri.....2555 Revill .....E A M Jeejeejanji
Janus..... ..3078 Macdonald .....F F Campbell
Muttra.....2985 Tallent .....M M & Co
Norfolk.....3175 Erland.....W & A Graham & Co
Nowshera .....1961 Rose .....M M & Co
Orwell.....2446 Home.....W & A Graham & Co
Oceana.....3507 Andrews.....P & O S N Co
Othello.....3337 Webster...repairing...J Finlay & Co
Onda .....3521 Brooks .....M M & Co
Ora .....3521 Brooks.....M M & Co
Rahmany .....1872 .....B & P S N Co
Trowbridge.....2389 Mars .....Liverpool .....W & A Graham & Co
Umballa.....3426 Rait.....Rangoon .....20 1.... M M & Co
Vadala.....2164 Rolins .....M M & Co
Vellore .....3168 Plough..... .....
Wallace.....2532 Erskine..... .....
Zambesi .....2415 Willis.....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Tuscarora	3906	Hallenshead	Philadelphia	25-1	W & A Graham & Co
B Bassano	2762	Boxhall	Hull via Karachi	23-1	J Finlay & Co
D & E Hurst	2999	Moody	N F		J Finlay & Co
F Umta	3494	Phillips	Calcutta	17 1	M M & Co
G Majidi	1857	Newby	Jeddah	16 1	B & P S N & Co
H Firoozi	2029	Primrose	Jeddah	19 1	B & P S N & Co
L Lhasa	941	McDiarmid	Karachi	20-1	M M & Co
M Homayun	2154	Molony	Jeddah	18 1	B & P S N & Co
N Lord Cromer	2353	Polkinhorn	Hull	28 1	W & A Graham & Co
O Moshtari	7100	Watson	Zanzibar	20-1	B & P S N Co
P Marienfels	3509	Pothhost	Hamburg via K'chi	26 1	W & A G & Co
Q Hild	719	Salvesen	Bangkok	17 1	P F Campbell & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Chyebassa	3922	Wadge	Antwerp	30 1 M M & Co
2	Circassia	4315	Osborn	Liverpool	16-1 W & A Graham & Co
3	Ischia	2481	Belsito	Hongkong	16-1 Rubattino Line
5	Islanda	3361	Mcclelland	Calcutta	17 1 M M & Co
6	Achlibster	2820	Galt	Hull	22 1 W & A Graham & Co
8	Rollesby	2530	Mackenzie	Trieste	20 1 A L S N Co
9	Freienfels	3545	Diedrichsen	Karachi	19-1 W & A Graham & Co
10&11	Arcadia	3514	Barcham	Shanghai	18-1 P & O Co
12&13	Marmora	5239	Weston	China	15 2 P & O S N Co
15	Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	21 1 W & A Graham & Co
16	Etonian	2444	Davies	London	28 1 T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim	Gulf Port	19-1	Bo S N & Co Ld
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Hoosein	Bunger	18 1	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Samsoodin	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld

H W D D

Caledonia	3529	Haywood	London	28 1	P & O S N Co

Offside L

Kola	510	Morrison	P Gulf	19 1	M M & Co
Saifi	502	Bol'win	Colombo	16 1	B & H S N & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
15	Rahmani	Coates	Jeddah, Dec. 30
	Kola	Morrison	Busreh, Jan. 7
	Chyebassa	Wadge	Antwerp, Nov 27
	Vellore	Plough	Calcutta, Jan. 4
	Nizam	Benson	Calcutta, Dec 20
	Marienfels	Potthast	Hamburg, Dec 10
	Begonia	Mathews	Calcutta, Jan 6
16	Elhispia	Johnson	Calcutta, Jan 4

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Bohemia	Gillhuber	Trieste
	Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, &c
	Majidi	Newby	Jedah
	Circassia	Osborne	Liverpool
	Ischia	Belsito	China
	Nowshera	Rose	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Islands, McClelland, for Galle, for order.
" Hild, Salvesen, for Bangkok, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
a Steamer Praesident, for Durban, &c.
" Orwell, for Liverpool, &c.
" Chyebassa, for Antwerp, &c.
" Rahmani, for Calcutta, &c.
" Marienfels, for Hamburg.
" Kola, for Persian Gulf.
" Nizam, for Calcutta.
a To arrive.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	From
11	Nairn	Calcutta
12	Shadwell	Calcutta
13	Camberwell	London
14	Craigvar	Melbourne
14	Azenfels	Middlesbro

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Canara, left Suez, on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, arrived at Mombass, from Bombay on the 14th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Australien left Colombo for Bombay on the 14th instant and she is expected here on 18th instant at 6 a.m.

Dr. Cook has sent a message from New York to a paper in Denmark, thanking the Danish people for the hospitality they showed to him when he returned from the polar regions.

In response to the appeal by the Anti-Slavery Aborigines Protection Society, the Rev. J. Harons and his wife, who were in the Congo from 1898 to 1905, will set out in March upon a 12 months' tour of the Congo basin, with the view of reporting upon the progress of the reforms for the amelioration of the lot of the natives.

Baron David Gunzburg, the Russian Orientalist and Communal leader, has died at St. Petersburg at the age of fifty-three. As a philanthropist and a scholar he exercised his great influence in high quarters in Russia on behalf of his coreligionists, and had it not been for his intervention the lot of Russian Jewry would be much worse than it is. He was one of the trustees of the St. Petersburg Community, and a member of the Committee for the Promotion of Culture among the Jews of Russia as well as for the Central Committee of the Jewish Colonization Association. Baron Gunzburg was also a life member of the Archæological Society of St. Petersburg and of the Societe Asiatique of Paris. His library was one of the largest private collections in Europe.

"O.T."

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 17th January 1911.

HYDERABAD ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS.

We noticed a few weeks ago, Mr. Casson Walker's interesting note on his nine years' work at Hyderabad, written under the impression that his services with the State were about to terminate. But we now hear that there is some probability of his retention of the Financial advisership for a year or two longer, and if this should be the case he will doubtless use the opportunity to press for legislation of some kind for the protection of the new currency. It will be remembered that according to his estimate the only cloud on the financial horizon was the dangerous competition of the British rupee with the State money which promised in course of time to develop into a situation beset with troubles unless the Government could increase and maintain the circulation of its tokens. He proposed to do this through the medium of a Currency Act making it obligatory for Hyderabad subjects and the agents of Anglo-Indian commercial houses doing business in the State to use the local rupees for their transactions. And although his note did not actually say so, it conveyed the impression that for the same reasons, he would like to put a limitation on the numbers of British Post Offices being opened in the Dominions, as their operations in English money are not conduciive to a free circulation of the Hyderabad rupee. As regards the former proposition, we believe, it has since been discovered that there is a serious obstacle to its realisation and that negotiations are either proceeding or are under contemplation for its removal.

Some twelve or fourteen years ago when the British Resident, presumably under instructions from his Government, was pressing for the acceptance of our currency in place of the old Halli Sicca, he gave the State an object lesson in the possibilities of finance, perhaps with the view of hastening a decision. This was accomplished by the issue of an order directing that for the future the pay of the Subsidiary and Contingent forces, as well as the salaries of all local officials should be issued in British money. The result of Mr. Chichele Plowden's manœuvre was the immediate contraction of the Halli Sicca money by some forty or fifty lakhs per annum and a serious slump in exchange. And later on, when the Nizam's Government proposed to put a high duty on bar silver for the purpose of checking smuggling, conditions were imposed which were highly favourable to the competing rupee and were intended to accelerate its acceptance as the sole medium for monetary transactions. The State was informed that it was prohibited from taking any action to check the free circulation of British money within its limits, or even to prevent its own subjects from using it in preference to the local currency. But this extraordinary mandate which still holds good and is an ironical contradiction of the frequent official assertion that non-intervention is a cardinal point in our policy towards the States, did not convert Hyderabad to a more reasonable attitude as it has held on to its own currency with the results that are visible to-day in its six crores of cash balances and investments. Unless unfair embrago can be cancelled or modified it will block legislation in the directions suggested by Mr. Walker, and it will be interesting to observe the Viceroy's settlement of this important question, assuming that representations are to be made regarding it. Both the manœuvres we have detailed were made for the purpose of obliging Hyderabad to accept our currency, and as they have failed in their object, there should now be no hesitation on the part of the Government of India in allowing the State to take such protective measures as may be necessary, and the urgency of these is fully demonstrated by the apprehension of its financial adviser. It may also be mentioned that the Mint now holds two crores in new rupees and standardised silver bullion and that the conversion of the old currency is still proceeding and the problem for consideration is what is to become of these funds if they cannot be used owing to the contraction of the currency by the competition of the British rupee?

It is highly desirable that Mr. Walker should remain on at Hyderabad until this important question is decided and we hope that the report which has reached us of his intention to do so is accurate. Meanwhile we have another example of his activities in the form of an administrative compilation on Hyderabad affairs for period of three years ending in 1315 Fusli. But as the present era is 1320 Fusli, it is obvious that this report is rather out of date and has to some extent been forestalled by the later publications of the Financial Department. This, however, is not Mr. Walker's fault as his preparatory note reveals the difficulties caused by procrastinating Secretaries who will not write their reports in time and when they are ultimately sent in are full of transparent inaccuracies. But, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the general survey of the administration for this period is an interesting record of progress except in the matters of public works, irrigation and railways. In these three important avenues of development, Hyderabad is still behind the age, not for lack of funds which the State is able and willing enough to provide, but because there is an absence of alacrity in putting forward new and commendable schemes for consideration. Thus in the case of the two first departments there are annual budget lapses extending to lakhs of rupees owing to inability to expend their allotments which are sanctioned on most generous scales and ought to be applied to the purposes for which they are ear-marked. However, during the past five years, both departments have undergone considerable revision in their exclusive grades, including the appointment of an irrigation expert and it is probable that corresponding improvements have occurred in their spending capacities. As regards its railways, Hyderabad is in the grip of a monopolist company which will not provide funds for fresh extensions and apparently blocks the way of other capitalists who might be willing to do so. As the result of this curious situation, the State is now financing a few minor projects, but Hyderabad requires an additional thousand miles of line to top its great agricultural resources and though willing to provide guarantees has to do without them for the reasons given above. It is a most vexatious position and although negotiations on the point have been proceeding for the past ten years there are at present no indications of a workable agreement being reached. In all other respects his report gives clear indications of the remarkable revival of the State under the personal guidance of His Highness the Nizam who, given freedom in the choice of his ministers and advisers and relieved of the old official leading strings, has shown that he has high capacities for executive government. But it must be remembered that Hyderabad owes its present prosperity very largely to the success with which its currency experiment has been carried out and that in continuation of the present pleasing situation is principally dependant upon the unrestricted circulation of the local rupee, which will drop to the value of the silver it contains unless the State is allowed to take legitimate measures for its protection and the exclusion of British money.

ARMING THE LONDON POLICE.

It is not to be wondered at that people at Home profess to have learned from the savage attack on unarmed policemen at Houndsditch that the only adequate methods possible of employment on similar occasions in the future, should they occur, is to place the London police in the position to oppose firearm with firearm, and it may at once be said for this view that in no other Imperial capital in the world would it be possible for so one-sided an affray to take place. If this were the only view to be taken, further discussion as to armed police, or otherwise, would be unnecessary; but, unfortunately for so speedy a solution of the problem, other views, and as weighty, force themselves on the official attention, and before the question can be completely solved these must be taken into due consideration. We confess we are entirely out of sympathy with the view that the British police, or even the London police, should be turned into an armed force. We recall that the question of how the police should be armed was one which gave Sir Robert Peel a vast deal of trouble when he was establishing his "new police." There was a common fear that the object was to set up a second military force, which might be used to suppress popular demonstrations. Great care had to be taken that the new force did not resemble too closely a military body either in uniform or in weapons. Of course, whatever reasonableness this argument may have possessed in its day has been considerably lessened if, indeed, it has not been argued out altogether; at the same time it would, we believe, be a serious blunder to arm the police for their ordinary tasks because, happily, in England, the police have little use for fire-arms.

The only possible weapon would be the revolver, and all who know anything of this arm know very well that in the hand of an ignorant or insufficiently trained person it would be as likely to inflict damage upon the law-abiding as upon the lawless. We incline to the view that in the Metropolis and, perhaps, other large seaports, such as Liverpool and Cardiff where there is a large foreign population, there should be attached to the ordinary force an armed section. As to its recruitment, training and distribution, local conditions would need to be borne in mind. In India, the problem does not appear so vast as it does at Home for the reason that every officer of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector carries a revolver and sword as parts of his equipment, and we mention this fact because in regard to the former, at least, during his days of training, he devotes considerable attention to learning the use of the weapon. So in London, we believe among the large army of police there must be many men who understand a revolver and its use, and still more who are prepared to learn. Moreover, from a given date, it might be announced that promotion would depend upon ability to use the weapon. We have no doubt that the rest would be easy, for, after all, only a limited number of men, posted for duty in certain specified areas, would be armed, if for no other reason than that the "handling of firearms in the execution of duty is a very serious tax to place upon the discretion of individuals and," to quote a contemporary, "a few mistakes by nervous and injudicious men would very soon raise an outcry upon behalf of the public safety." Or, to quote still another point of view, "an armed police produces an armed criminal class." It may be mentioned in passing that more than one competent police authority has already pronounced against an armed police, while the London and provincial Press, in which the subject is accorded sane and temperate discussion, is far from unanimous. It seems to us that the *Times* has set the question which will most urgently demand a reply and it is:—"Why should our police be compelled to tackle these murderous scoundrels under conditions which permit them to be all shot down, one after another, while the assassins escape?" The conditions stated are perhaps, abnormal; but they are certainly those which existed in Houndsditch.

THE REMBRANDT PICTURE.

The action of the Dutch cook who wantonly damaged Rembrandt's masterpiece at Amsterdam was not only a sin against art but also eminently unpatriotic, for this celebrated picture is one of the glories of the State Museum of Holland and its painter is one of the few great Dutchmen renowned for artistic genius throughout the world. A cook can hardly be expected to have a feeling for art, but he ought certainly to have had some sort of feeling for the good name of his country. Hundreds of people of all nationalities go every year to Amsterdam to see and study this and the other pictures of Rembrandt, still preserved in his native country. The insane deed of the culprit must lead to greater precautions in the case of treasures in the public galleries and museums which are now, it seems, at the mercy of any madcap with a desire to earn notoriety. This great picture of the "Night Watch" was painted in 1642, when Rembrandt was in his thirty-fifth year, in his more mature manner, in which we find the shadows more transparent and the blending of light and shade for which he is famous, more perfect than in his earlier work. The picture is a great landmark in the painter's career and is minutely studied in order to comprehend the full development of his genius and art. It is generally known as the "Night Watch," but its correct designation is "the Sortee of the Running Cock Company." It is a vast portrait group in which so many as twenty-nine life-sized civic guards are introduced issuing pell-mell from their club-house. It was the fashion then to paint such guilds of Arquebusiers, and Rembrandt's older contemporary and countryman, Franz Hals, obtained renown by painting several such portrait groups of officers. But Rembrandt has thrown unusual life and animation into the scene, which is full of bustle and movement. As a high authority in these matters says, one can almost hear the beating of the drum and the barking of the dog. The dominant colour is the citron-yellow uniform of the Lieutenant wearing a blue sash, while the Titan-like red dress of a musketeer, the black velvet dress of the captain, and the varied green of the girl and drummer, all produce a rich and harmonious effect. The background of the picture has become dark and heavy by accident or neglect, and the scutcheon on which the names are printed is scarcely to be seen. In short, this great picture is worthily rated as Rembrandt's masterpiece. It is a great pity it has been selected for injury by the madcap cook but we hope the knife-thrusts have not cut it up very badly and that the injuries can be remedied without much loss of effect. Another such excellent portrait group of Rembrandt, known as the "Anatomical Lecture" is also in the State museum of Amsterdam, but it is distinctly inferior. There are many of Rembrandt's works in England also, but they are mostly his renowned single portraits. In the British Museum, there is a splendid collection of the etchings for which too he is famous. The Wallace collection now in the possession of the nation has some of his rare landscapes.

In connection with the daring burglary committed at Calcutta on Saturday night in the house of Hon. Justice Mr. Caspersz, as already reported, a dismissed servant was arrested on suspicion. The police enquiry is proceeding.

Reuter states that the P. and O S. N. Co's s.s. "Mongolia" arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 14th instant.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale intends to introduce a Bill on compulsory primary education this session. He has given notice of a question on the subject for the next meeting of the Legislative Council on the 24th instant.

Reuter states that the actress, Miss Zena Dare, is engaged to Lord Esher's second son. The engagement of his youngest daughter to the son of Raja Brooke of Sarawak was announced the other day.

The correspondent in London of the "Indian Daily News" states that Mr. Winston Churchill has issued a writ against Mr. T. B. Spencer-Piper, a Unionist speaker, for alleged slander uttered in the contest at Mid-Devon.

The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th December 1910, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1909 of 401,504 maunds and Rs. 53,874 in the earnings.

The ballot held on Monday in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the purpose of electing a Chairman for the current year, resulted in the election of Mr. N. N. Wadia of the firm of Messrs. Nowrojee Wadia Sons and Co., Agents of the Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Iyer is appointed Ordinary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor, Fort St. George, in place of the Hon'ble Maharaja of Bobbili who has resigned. Mr. P. R. Sundra Iyer has been appointed Puisne Judge of the Madras High Court vice Mr. Krishnaswami Iyer.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Wonderful Wireless.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MELBOURNE, JAN. 3.

Provisional regulations and instructions for Universal military training under the Defence Act, 1903-10, were passed at the meeting of the Federal Executive Council to-day. The first part contains the compulsory provisions of the Act, setting out that boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be required to train in the Junior Cadets, 14 to 18 years in the Senior Cadets, 18 to 25 years in the citizen forces, and 25 to 26 years in the "reserves." Maps showing areas and boundaries are to be issued by the district military commandants. The duties of area officers are set out as follows:—Supervision and direction of registration, organisation, and training of senior Cadets; inspection of Junior Cadets in schools; administration of the troops provided by the area, including equipment, clothing, pay, and transfers; supervision and training of all recruits; duty as adjutant in the citizen forces; supervision and charge of the records of the area; organisation of the reserve units; attendance at schools of instruction; visits to centres of training in the area to obtain a knowledge of the distribution of the population, conditions of employment, industries, and all matters affecting the interests of those liable to training within the area, and generally to assist in carring out the provisions of the Defence Act. The regulations provide that brigade major will supervise the administrative work, and the area officers and the training of the troops in the brigade area. It is provided that all persons liable to be trained shall attend at prescribed times and places for inspection and give such information as is prescribed, and submit to the prescribed medical examination. All notices posted to places of abode shall be deemed to be delivered. Places for training, registration, and inspection and for the exhibition of notices are to be certified in district orders by the State Commandants and also advertised in the newspapers. All male inhabitants of Australia who have resided therein for six months are to register themselves in the month of January in the years in which they will reach 14 years of age, excepting in the coming year, when persons 15, 16, or 17 will also have to register. Changes of address must be notified to the area officers within 30 days, and afterwards registration is to be effected by the filling in of a prescribed form which will be obtainable at all Post Offices, and forwarding it to the area officer. In exempted areas persons liable to training must forward the form to the district commandant at the capital city of the State in which he resides. Persons not liable to training until six months' residence has been completed must register within 30 days after completion of the residential qualifications. Parents, guardians, and persons acting in loco parentis are required to register the person liable for training, under a penalty of £10. Medical examination, inspection, and physical test standards are set out, and tests for eyesight. Those persons exempted are:—The unfit, those not substantially of European origin or descent, school teachers who have qualified at a school of naval or military instruction, members of naval or military forces, persons who reside at too great a distance from training areas, and certain conscientious objectors to the carrying of arms, convicted, disgraceful, or infamous persons, and those of notoriously bad character. Part 3 relates to the organisation of Senior Cadets, and it is set out that Senior Cadets not allotted to the Naval Forces will be organised into brigades, battalions, and companies. A company will consist of one captain, two lieutenants, one color-sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, two buglers, and 106 privates or a total of 120. But where there are insufficient numbers a company may be brought down to 80. Training is to begin on July 1, in each year, and continue from 14 years of age for four years, with four whole-day drills (of six hours), 12 half-day drills (of three hours) and 24 night drills (of one and a half hours), including physical drill, infantry drill up to battalion work, field training as companies, and musketry. Voluntary parades may be called to enable Senior Cadets to become efficient on the scale set out. Leave of absence is provided for only in special cases, and a penalty of £100 is imposed on employers who prevent or attempt to prevent any employe from training.

SIR JOHN FORREST'S VIEWS.

The utterance of Sir John Forrest in Perth, on Saturday night, in which he condemned the defence policy of the present Government, was commented on to-day by the Minister for Defence. "The Government which I represent," said Mr. Pearce, "adopted the policy of paying for defence out of revenue as Ministers believe that it is better that the people should realise fully what their responsibility is in regard to defence. This realisation comes quickly when the money has to be paid directly out of revenue instead of being concealed in loan. Our policy is a check to jingoism and secures that economy, without impairing efficiency. It has also received the endorsement of the people. The Deakin Government went to the country with a borrowing policy and we faced the people with our proposal to pay out of revenue. The policy of the Fisher Government was endorsed, so that a part from other considerations we are but obeying the will of the people. As to the charge that we ought to have included married men in our compulsory training scheme, I think that those who are breadwinners for a family ought to be differentiated from those who are not. In war the loss of a breadwinner is more serious than the loss of a soldier who is not, and therefore the married man should come in at a later stage, if he must come in at all.

WONDERFUL WIRELESS.

In a cable message recently it was stated that Tesla, the great experimenter in "wireless," had succeeded in establishing communication over a distance of about a mile and a half by means of currents sent through the earth. A native of the Riverina district has just come forward with a system of underground wireless with which he claims he has received a message through 92 miles of the earth's surface. Acting on the belief that the earth is a vast storehouse of radio-activity, he has discovered a system of sensitised plates which are in direct sympathy with the earth. The plates, which are about 9 in. in diameter, are placed back to back, separated by two wires with the sensitised surfaces facing the transmitter and receiver. They are encased in a porcelain pipe and buried any distance into the earth. An alternating current is used which is severed or split as it were, thereby making one of the sparks explode. Neither rocks, nor water, nor minerals will divert the current, though power is lost when the current passes through certain "good conducting" minerals. By an insertion in the instrument the inventor claims to be able to destroy any attempt on the part of another person to interrupt and read a message. Owing to the more compact and solid nature of the earth, as compared with the air, and its lesser subjection to outside influences, the inventor found that the Morse code was too slow and therefore he constructed a code of his own, which he claims is much more speedy and less cumbersome than dots and dashes. The whole secret of the instrument lies in the sensitised plates, which, though difficult of preparation, are speedily completed. As with the Marconi and other systems, where the instrument must be attuned, the plates have to be sensitised to the same degree. The receiving instrument and the dotter are a modification of several well-known inventions. The inventor, who for the present desires his name to remain unknown is only 27 years of age, and is a son of a well-known squatter in New South Wales. His father was a mechanical engineer, but it was not until six years ago that son began the study of electricty. He was then employed by a sugar company in Queensland, and was transferred to the installation branch. For years his experiments met with failure, and he spent the greater part of his income in trying new methods. The experiments by Nightingall, whose treatment of wheat by means, of radio-activity was made public some eight months ago, when the advantages of the artifical process over the natural one were shown to be five to one, suggested a new line of action to the young man. One day he succeeded in establishing communication between two flower pots, using small batteries, applying a 50 ampere current. The inventor carried on his experiments in a highly mineralised district, with, he asserts, distinct success. A message was subsequently picked out of the bed of a creek 47 ft. deep from a transmitter buried 11 in. in the ground some hundreds of yards distant. The inventor states that it is immaterial to what depth the plates are placed in the earth. Referring to the Tesla system he said it was believed to be an adaptation of the Hertzian wave, using two poles placed in the earth, but communication had failed over two miles. On December 9, at a distance of 92 miles, a short message was sent underground to the receiving station, a comparatively low powered motor still being used. With an unlimited current, it is affirmed, that space would offer no obstacle, working on a parallel basis, to the underground system of wireless telegraphy. The inventor submits that he has obtained a means whereby the position of mineral deposits in any tract of country may be ascertained. He leaves with his secret almost immediately for England, where he will place his invention before the authorities of the British War Office.

THE DRIVERS' STRIKE.

Quite the "event of the week," so far as Adelaide is concerned, has been the successful settlement of the drivers' strike. The end came on Thursday of last week and an industrial upheaval which dislocated business to an extent little dreamed of and at one time also threatened to develop into grave disorder, was calmed on the eve of the festival of Christmas. To have allowed it to extend over a period so consecrated to the spirit of peace and goodwill would have been to cast on the community the stigma of a standing disgrace. Fortunately wiser counsels were allowed to prevail, and the law—on the maintenance of which British communities so rightly pride themselves—was allowed to take its course. There exists for the settlement of all such trade disputes a Court of Industrial Appeals. Within the ambit of its authority come all trades and occupations carried on under wages boards and the Factories Act, and the Government acted wisely when they set in motion the machinery of the court and determined to compel both the drivers and their employers to either state a case for hearing or to confer with a view to settlement. The latter course has been adopted, and it may be hoped that the issue arrived at will not only result in lasting peace—but that it will be peace with honor and mutual advantage. At the outset the employers stood firm for an "unconditional" surrender, and although they have not by actual word revoked this demand, they have done what is tantamount to it by agreeing that the determination of the court, when arrived at after conference, shall operate retrospectively as from the date of the resumption of employment. This concession has paved the way for a better feeling between the parties, and there is now every hope of a satisfactory settlement. The intervention of the court has also been an advantage in that it has enabled both sides to retire from the conflict without loss of prestige. Each has accepted the court as a via media to the haven of reconciliation; and it stands to the credit of the employers that they raised no question of jurisdiction, and to the employees that they loyally accepted the court's decision and agreed to return to work. From the public point of view the unfortunate feature of the whole business is that a course of conciliation might have been adopted long before it was, and much loss and inconvenience, and the engendering of much turgid talk and class animosity been avoided. However, experience teaches, and it may be hoped that if the trouble bears no other fruit for good it may at least, drive home the truth that strikes are harsh, and cruel, and wasteful, and that the commonsense and more satisfactory method of settling differences is by mutual arbitrament and concession. Above all it should serve to show the place which the law by right should always fill. If there is one element in the settlement that is satisfactory it is this. The law, eclipsed for a short time by the fear of mob rule, the fiery fomentations of stump orators, and a supine police administration, has again asserted its authority, and stands once more clothed with judicial power. As regards the terms of settlement, it is generally admitted that there will be an increase of wages commensurate with the higher cost of living. House rents in the city have gone up enormously of late, and the result has been that wage-earners on fixed salaries are relatively poorer off to-day despite the abounding prosperity. This, in the case of the drivers, will no doubt be adjusted in the agreement shortly to be arrived at; but it is doubtful whether that same agreement will grant the men all they claim on the score of hours. The employers state that the conditions governing a carrier's work make the complete and unqualified acceptance of the eight hours' system impracticable; but the compromise arranged will, no doubt, approximate to the principle as closely as possible. Pending a final settlement of the dispute through the agency of the court the drivers have resumed work, and are amiably doing their best to get the master carriers out of the dilemma in which the strike has left them.

A ROMANCE OF THE BULLFINCH.

A remarkable story comes from the Bullfinch goldfield, Western Australia. In the "Bullfinch Miner" appears an account of a meeting of two men who had previously encountered one another as enemies on the field of battle in South Africa. The "Miner" thus describes the incident:—"On Saturday, November 26, outside Joe Valsh's store, two young men who had come to the Finch to try their luck were standing and having a conversation regarding the possibilities of our field, and at the same time were eyeing each other critically and cogitating when they had seen each other before. The conversation drifted round to the various parts they had been. One of them mentioned that he was an Africander, and fought on the side of the Boers during the war. It was then that the other remembered where he had seen his newly-made chum. It appeared that the Africander and the other, a 'Taffy,' Llewellyn Williams, were in the same fight when the Africander was captured. He was a despatch-rider to General De la Rey, who was recognised as one of the only Boer generals who could give the British 'a run for their money.' Llew. Williams served in Remington's Guides, afterwards named Damant's Horse when Colonel Damant of the Kimberley (South Africa) detective force, took command. Since the war Williams has been in Canada, the United States and Mexico. He has only been out from England about four months. They are now camping together, and a better pair of mates could not be met on the field. The Africander who is at present working at the Finch escaped from captivity when the "Tigers snaffled him." He has also been wounded by an assegai at the time of Dinizulu and Bambaata's rebellion in Natal. He has won a Rhodes scholarship, and is said to be a devotee of nearly every athletic sport. Williams is a motor mechanic, and is following his trade at Bullfinch. He is an accomplished linguist, speaking four different languages. He was seriously wounded at Tafel Kop battle, where the Boers were victorious. The squadron in which he was serving was ambushed, and lost 75 men in 20 minutes."

A.

MEMORIAL TO GURKHA SOLDIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

A memorial to a Gurkha soldier who was killed on the 11th February, a field day, last year, was unveiled at Kurghat by Lieut.-Colonel Neville. The memorial, which is of stone with descriptive marble tablets inset, stands on high ground overlooking the site of the occurrence and the grave of the man killed. Its erection has been much appreciated by the Gurkha Reserve.

The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, in the course of a speech at the opening of the Delegations on Dec. 29, referred to the good relations of the Monarchy with the Powers and its intention to strive for the maintenance of peace. It was also pointed out that a larger vote would be needed for the Navy in order to cope with its task in view of the analogous preparations of the other Powers.

During the coming year the command of thirty-two Regular infantry battalions will become vacant. The vacancies will take place in the 2nd Grenadier Guards, 2nd Coldstream Guards, 1st East Kent, 3rd and 4th Royal Fusiliers, 1st East Yorkshire, 1st Yorkshire, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 2nd South Wales Borderers, 2nd Cameronians, 1st Gloucestershire, 2nd Worcestershire, 1st East Surrey, 2nd Royal Sussex, 1st Hampshire, 2nd South Staffordshire, 2nd Black Watch 1st and 2nd Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf., 2nd Sherwood Foresters, 2nd Northamptonshire, 2nd Berkshire, 1st

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

STRIKERS CUT OFF GAS SUPPLY.

Serious Explosions in Lisbon.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The gas-strikers were watched by the police during the night, but succeeded in cutting the main pipe. As a result, the supply of gas was exhausted by four in the morning.

LISBON, JAN. 16.

An escape of gas from the mains damaged by the strikers into the sewers has led to a series of explosions, throwing the city into a state of panic. A number of houses have been damaged.

Populace Support the Regime.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

The London correspondent, of the *Indian Daily News*, cables :—On Sunday, the strike on the railways in Portugal terminated public opinion turned against the strikers who moderated their demands. The strike of gas workers in Lisbon is causing trouble. It appears that the populace of Lisbon, despite the strikers, are enthusiastic in their support of the present regime.

FRANCO-LIBERIAN TREATY.

"A Veritable American Protectorate."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, JAN. 16.

The *Journal des Debats* denounces the Franco-Liberian Treaty, which it attributes to the complaisant attitude of Britain towards Liberia.

The only interests in Liberia, the journal says, are British, French and German, and it is difficult for France to join Germany, in opposing the American programme, as supported by Great Britain.

The paper declares that the American offer to take entire charge of Liberia's finances, military organisation, agriculture and boundary questions will result in a veritable American protectorate.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S BOOK.

Admiral Wilson's Annotation.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The second edition of Sir Ian Hamilton's book on Compulsory Service contains notes addressed to Mr. Haldane by Admiral Wilson, showing that even if sea-going ships were absent, a mobile defence force of mosquito craft would make an invasion by forty thousand men, the minimum needed for an invasion, impossible.

The real danger, it is pointed out, is not invasion, but the interruption of trade and the destruction of mercantile shipping.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN PERSIA.

German Ambassador and Turkish Government.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

In view of the continued uneasiness at Constantinople, Baron Marshall von Bieberstein, the German Ambassador, has further assured Turkey that the Russo-German understanding concerns exclusively railway construction and railway junctions in Persia.

The alleged negotiations in regard to Mesopotamia, he says, are foolish inventions.

MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Arrangement with German Companies.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

An arrangement has been concluded between Signor Marconi and the German Wireless Companies, by which the interests of the latter in the German Mercantile Marine are transferred to a new company styled the German Wireless Telegraphy Company, the Directors including Signor Marconi. This terminates the competition between the Marconi and the Telefunken interests as far as the German Mercantile Marine is concerned.

TEST MATCH IN AUSTRALIA.

South African Elation at the Result.

CAPE TOWN, JAN. 15.

There is great elation throughout South Africa at their team winning the test-match, giving the chance, as it does, to the South Africans of winding the rubber. It is assumed that on English wickets, which are favourable to South African bowling, the South Africans have a chance even of winning the triangular contest.

THREE NEGROES LYNCHED.

SHELBYVILLE (KENTUCKY), JAN. 16.

The mob yesterday stormed the jail and lynched three negroes, who were charged respectively with murder, rape and insulting white women.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Fortifying Flushing as a Threat.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 16.

Reuter wires from Paris that the Chamber of Deputies to-day resumed the debate on the foreign policy of Government.

Mr. Pichon, Foreign Minister, declared that if execution of the scheme to fortify Flushing became menacing it would be a ground for entering into conversations with the Powers concerned. A Deputy asked M. Pichon to declare that the French policy in Asia was inspired by desire to harm no one but by a resolve to defend French interests with courtesy, yet with firmness.

M. Pichon pointed out that France had concluded an agreement with Japan which had largely determined the Russo-Japanese agreement.

The Minister agreed with the previous speaker and said that France should be friend of China.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

"Times" on the Savarkar Question.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The *Times*, commenting on the text of the Nasik judgment, says that a careful perusal of the judgment must remove from the most careful mind any doubt as to the gravity of the conspiracy or of the murderous nature of the activities of the chief conspirators, be especially Savarkar.

The journal completely agrees with the letter of "Justitia" recently published in the *Times* contending that if the right of asylum could be successfully invoked on the strength of a merely accidental occurrence in favour of a man like Savarkar, a severe blow would be dealt at the sanctity of the principle which, within reasonable limits, deserves to be jealously upheld.

SUICIDE OF P. AND O. PASSENGER.

Captain Blair Jumps Overboard.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

Captain Blair, a passenger on the P. and O. steamer "Morea," committed suicide on the 13th instant by jumping overboard in the Red Sea.

NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Would Slower Construction Pay ?

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The keels of the super-Dreadnoughts, "King George" and "Centurion," will be laid to-day at Portsmouth and Devonport respectively.

The *Daily News* publishes an article, denouncing the continuance of lightning building, and says that by the slower construction of battleships, we would save millions.

IMPERIAL LABOUR CONFERENCES.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The *Times* states that Mr. Fisher, Prime Minister of Australia, has accepted an invitation to confer with the Labour leaders in London this summer. Other Colonial Labour statesmen are likely to be in London at the same time, and have received similar invitations. The Labourites hope that the conference will lead to periodical conferences of the Labour leaders of Empire.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND RECIPROCITY.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

A message from Washington to the *Morning Post* states that the Newfoundland Premier has flatly rejected American overtures for reciprocity, deeming that it would involve the sacrifice of British interests, and would not profit Newfoundland.

FAILURE OF ARGENTINE MAIZE CROP.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

A *Times* message from Buenos Aires says that owing to the expected failure of the maize crop, consequent on the drought, labourers are leaving the country in large numbers.

IN-COMMING MAILS.

Late Departure from Aden.

ADEN, JAN. 16.

The P. and O. Steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of 6th instant, left for Bombay at 6 p. m. to-day and s.s. "Macedonia" for Colombo and Australia also at 6 p. m. to-day.

Mr. Mohandra Mohun Roy, Vakil, High Court, has been elected to a seat in the Bengal Legislative Council fell vacant by the retirement of Mr. K. L. Gossain who has been appointed Member of the Executive Council.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta, during the week ending 31st December was 583, higher than the corresponding week of last year by 32.

VICEREGAL PARTY AT ALLAHABAD.

Private Visit to Exhibition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 16.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, and Miss Sanford with several members of the Staff arrived here this morning by special train and were received at the main station by Sir John Hewett whose guests they will be during their stay. The party proceeded to Government House and, shortly afterwards, paid a private visit to the Exhibition where the rest of the day will be spent. There will be a special display of fireworks by Mr. Brock this evening for their Excellencies, whose portraits will be shown.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 16.

Their Excellencids spent a long time in the Exhibition to day taking special interest in Fine Arts, Forestry, Irrigation, Agricultural, Educational, Wood Stone and Metal, Native States and Ladies Cou'ts and in working artizan stalls. The Committee of the management met His Excellency at the Welcome Club Sir John and Lady Hewett accompanied the party round the Courts.

JAM SAHEB IN CALCUTTA.

Address from Jamnagar Residents.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

There was a large gathering of people of the Bombay Presidency residing in Calcutta, on Sunday afternoon, at the residence of Rai Badri Das Bahadur, when subjects of the Jamnagar State, presented an address which was printed on velvet in Gujarati characters to H. H. the Jam Saheb.

Sir Vithaldas Thakersey, on behalf of the people of Jamnagar, read the address which stated that within the short time of His Highness' rule His Highness had taken up the scheme of the Dwarka Jamnagar Railway, of the improvement of the ports of Razi and Salaya for the welfare of the people. Besides this, His Highness had opened the Jamnagar Bank and Agricultural Banks. They were grateful to His Highness for the interest he took in his subjects. In conclusion they hoped that His Highness would follow the path he had marked out for himself.

HINDU-MAHOMEDAN RELATIONS.

Haji Mohamad Zakaria, on behalf of the Mahomedan subjects of His Highness, thanked the Jam Saheb for the interest he took in his Mahomedan subjects, and said that there the Hindus and Mahomedans enjoyed equal rights and privileges and the relations between the two races were very cordial.

The address was presented in a beautiful casket and His Highness was then garlanded.

In reply, the Jam Saheb said that what he had done was merely his duty and he was bound to perform his duty. He was glad to see them happy and prosperous, and hoped that they would continue to be more happy and prosperous, but he asked them not to forget their motherland. He was glad that friendly relations existed between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Jamnagar. He remarked, that, they being brothers and sons of the same motherland, the relationship should always be cordial. His Highness, in conclusion, eulogised Lord Hardinge's policy of conciliation and advised them to be loyal.

RANGOON GHARRIWALLAS.

End of the Strike.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 16.

The gharrywallas' strike is now ended, the owners being evidently affected by the warnings of the Municipality that the compensation offered last week regarding payments of two-thirds value of each pony suffering from glanders destroyed, would be withdrawn if they did not ply their carriages this afternoon. All the gharries turned out to ply.

SIR LOUIS DANE'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 16.

The Lieutenant-Governor with the Misses Dane and Captain Russel will leave Lahore on Tuesday morning by motor for Ferozepur, Lady Dane and Miss-Bayley following later by train. His Honour will halt at Ferozepur for two days and will proceed to Alwar on the 19th, stay there until 24th and arrive at Delhi on 25th.

PORTER'S HEROISM REWARDED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

A very interesting ceremony took place at Howrah station, last night, in connection with the departure of Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Hardinge, to Allahabad, the occasion being the presentation of the King Edward Medal to a porter on the East Indian Railway named Ramlal Bouris, for his bravery in saving two children from imminent death at the risk of his own life about two years ago.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JAN. 16.

The examination of prosecution witnesses continues in the Conspiracy case.

The Judicial enquiry into the recent gas explosion in the Disgergarh Coal Mine, whereby 11 men lost their lives, is proceeding in Burdwan before the Sessions Judge.

The fifteenth list of subscription to the All-India King Edward Memorial Fund, up to the 6th instant, shows that Rs. 3,96,951 have been subscribed.

It is announced that over 9,000 men will be employed full time for twelve months building the £2,000,000 improved *Dreadnought*, for which Messrs. Cammell, and Laird, of Birkenhead, have secured the contract.

An anonymous offer of £5,000 has been made towards a guarantee fund for the Imperial Exhibition proposed to be held in London in 1915. The offer is contingent upon another £10,000 being guaranteed. The Earl of Plymouth, Sir Henry Pellatt, and the Agents-General for Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, and South Australia have joined the General Committee of the Exhibition.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT KARWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, JAN. 16.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke arrived at Karwar at 8 a. m. yesterday. They were received by all the local officers, municipal councillors and military pensioners. His Excellency received and replied to the municipal address and opened the Empress Alexandra Hall for the Mitra Samaj. The party then went up to the Collector's bungalow and viewed the charming scenery all round.

Her Excellency opened the Bai Cooverbai Dadabhai Balsarvala Girls' School at twelve noon. The shamiana and decorations, especially at the Girls' School, presented a charming appearance and were very much admired. About 150 ladies, besides 200 girls of all classes, greeted their Excellencies at the Girls' School.

Their Excellencies then visited the Civil Hospital. The leading gentlemen, including Mr. N. Dadabhai Ratanji and his wife, Bai Cooverbai, the donors of the Girls' School building, had the honour of a private interview on board the R. I. M. S. "Dalhousie" between 3 and 4 p.m.

Their Excellencies and party visited Sadashivgad in the evening. Large crowds greeted them with great enthusiasm wherever they went. Their Excellencies then left Karwar at 7-30 p.m. with the good wishes of all the inhabitants.

NATIVE SOLDIERS STEALING SUGARCANE.

Sentences Reduced on Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 16.

Mr. C. R. Roper, Sessions Judge, gave his decision in the appeal preferred by four native soldiers of the 114th Mahrattas, who were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment by the Special Haveli Magistrate, charged under Section 392 C. P. C. Accused were found guilty of stealing sugarcane in a field near Manjri village and also with causing hurt to the farmers in charge.

After going through the evidence the judge decided that the accused had already been sufficiently punished. He therefore ordered they should be discharged from serving the unexpired portion of the sentence.

ALLEGED BANK FORGERY.

A European under Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JAN. 16.

B. Slade alias B. C. Keating, a European of smart demeanour, was brought to Bangalore from Allahabad to-day to answer a charge of forgery of a cheque for Rs. 1,500 in respect of which amount he is alleged to have defrauded the local branch of the Madras Bank in October 1909, since which time or rather up to about eight months ago he is alleged to have been absconding in England and on the Continent. He has just been released from the Allahabad Jail after a six months' sentence for a similar offence. Slade denies that he is the man represented in the photograph with the local Police and the Agent of the Bank among others has failed to identify him. To facilitate his dentification, the Magistrate ordered him to be photographed this afternoon and to have him produced without his beard to-morrow, meantime remanding him to jail as he could not find bail.

AVIATION IN BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BANGALORE, JAN. 16.

The second February has been fixed for the aeroplane flight on the Bangalore maidan. The military authorities are assisting largely not only by granting the use of their ground but also by keeping the several roads and enabling troops to attend. Special railway trains from the Kolar Gold Field and other populous neighbourhoods and a half holiday for public offices are being arranged for.

Baron De Caters is to take up the passengers on a Farman Biplane and a Bleriot Monoplane of the type that reached the 6,200 feet altitude at Calcutta is also to be used. Major-General Ramsay and the British Resident are patronising the Exhibition.

Flights at Aurangabad.

AURANGABAD, JAN. 16.

M. Jullerot on a Bristol Biplane with Captain Branker as an observer made 15 miles flight here in the presence of the British Generals on Saturday. The same party made a 40 minutes' flight yesterday with success. This is considered record cross-country flight for India.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 16.

Flights on Biplanes and Monoplanes took place in spite of a strong wind. The Biplane alighted where the Viceregal party was seated and the aviators were introduced to Lady Hardinge and the working of machine explained. After sunset there was an excellent display of fire-works, after which the Viceregal party left the grounds.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

Tour in Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 16.

Mrs. Annie Besant, President of the Theosophical Society, arrived here from Madras and was accorded a hearty reception at the Theosophical Society's Hall, Thompson Street, this evening. She will deliver a series of lectures and addresses and hold several lodge meetings. Mrs. Besant will visit four or five places in Upper Burma on Theosophical work. This is her first visit to Burma.

S. S. "MALAKAND" FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

Messrs. Graham and Company, in a letter to the Press, complain against the exaggerated report of fire in s. s. "Malakand," and say that the total loss will not exceed Rs. 25,000. She will be leaving this port on Friday.

An application has been filed by the Official Assignee, Madras, for the declaration of the third dividend of five pies in the rupee in the Arbuthnot Insolvency and the matter will come up for confirmation before the Court next week.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 20.

ARMY TRAINING.

A memorandum on the training of the troops of the Regular Army quartered in the United Kingdom has been issued by the Army Council from the War Office. The document, which has been prepared under instructions from the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, reviews the progress of training during the past season, and indicates the direction in which further progress should be sought. Dealing with the general scheme of "collective training," the memorandum mentions that certain special features were introduced in the Army manœuvres of 1910. For the first time in this country a dirigible airship and two aeroplanes took part in military operations. Medical manœuvres on a considerable scale were also held. It continues: The Army Council wish to record their appreciation of the manner in which all those categories of troops which assisted the Regular Army in their training performed their arduous duties. The greatest credit is due to those officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Special Reserve and Territorial Force who, with little preliminary training, bore the fatigues inseparable from modern peace manœuvres with true soldierly spirit. While the training of the Regular Army is held to show improvement in certain of the points referred to in the "Memorandum on Army Training, 1909," notably the use of advanced guards, night operations, march discipline, machine-gun training, and cooking in the field—there are other directions in which progress is regarded as "disappointing." Attention is again specially drawn to the following points, which were dealt with in that memorandum : The extension of the front ; co-operation between various bodies of troops taking part in the same operation ; the conduct of the fire fight.

CAVALRY WORK.

Commenting on the employment of cavalry and the necessity of "a closer association of the cavalry with the other arms during training," the report states : During the past year the long-standing controversy as to the value of shock tactics has again been to the fore. Officers are reminded that the subject has received full consideration by those responsible for the principles which should govern the training of the Army, and that the regulations embodied in the training manuals must be loyally accepted and supported. Infallibility is not claimed for these regulations, but mutual understanding and co-operation by all ranks, and confidence in their weapons, themselves, and their leaders, can only be achieved by close adherence to a common doctrine. In existing circumstances the Cavalry Division, as compared with an infantry division, is at a disadvantage in two respects—(a) that it exists as such only during the period of its annual training in camp, and (b) that, as we possess only a single cavalry division, it can never be exercised against a mounted adversary on terms of equality. To the former is due the necessity to devote a considerable proportion of the time available during divisional training to exercises of a nature which can be practised only when all the units of the division are together—i.e., to divisional evolutions and manœuvre mounted. This necessity must not be allowed to foster any tendency to undervalue the importance of dismounted action. Instruction in the latter can, up to a certain point, be given effectively during squadron and regimental training and units joining their brigades for brigade and divisional training are therefore expected to be already efficient in this respect. Experience this year shows, however, that there is still room for much improvement in the application of the principles governing dismounted action. The following points to which attention had been previously given, it is stated, are not yet quite satisfactory : Many squadron commanders still ride too close to their squadron. There is still a lack of cohesion in the charge, and the squadron opens out instead of closing in. There is in some regiments not enough methodical instruction in detached duties. Lances and swords are not brought to the engage with their points ready for the thrust. Led horses are kept too near dismounted men. There is little or no attempt at deception. With regard to "Extension of the Front," the memorandum proceeds : The tendency to extend the front unduly, the lack of depth in attack formations, and the want of driving power at the decisive point have been again noticeable this year. Closely allied to over extension is the tendency to undertake wide turning movements that are out of touch with the frontal or holding attack. There is frequently a great want of connection between the different portions of a force when a flank attack is intended, which renders the force liable to defeat in detail. In some cases, also, the desire to reach the enemy's flank has led to flank marches being undertaken in dangerous proximity to the enemy.

HANDLING AN ADVANCED GUARD.

The proper handling of an advanced guard, it is pointed out, depends on the mutual understanding between the commander of that guard and the commander of the force. If that understanding is complete, there should be no excuse for hesitation on the part of the advanced guard, commander, or risk of his compromising the commander's initiative by becoming prematurely engaged with superior forces. Attack and defence are dealt with, in the course of which it is stated that "we are in danger of proceeding from the fault of excessive caution and the fear of casualties to the opposite extreme, and on many occasions conduct operations in a manner which shows a failure to appreciate the effect of the fire of modern weapons." Entrenching is not sufficiently practised during manœuvre training. Now that the troops have been provided with a light entrenching tool they should make use of it whenever possible. "Infantry," it is noted, "halted in column of route on the road, or on the march, in circumstances in which attack was not unlikely, have failed to make adequate provision for their own security, trusting, no doubt, to the protection afforded by the cavalry, or the general situation. The general situation often changes with great rapidity, and bodies of troops thought to be affording adequate protection are found subsequently to have been diverted to some other purpose. The result may be surprise and disaster. Officers charged with the direction of field operations should thoroughly investigate all cases in which troops are surprised, and should be unsparing in their censure of those who are found to be to blame." Upon the subject of march discipline, the memorandum says : The march discipline of second-line transport, transport of supply columns, brigade and divisional ammunition columns, field ambulances, and transport and supply parks at the Army manœuvres left a good deal to be desired. . . . Our transport columns, as at present organised, are incapable of movement on any but main roads without risk of breakdown.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CO-OPERATION.

"Taken as a whole, the umpiring," it is stated, "during the past training season has been disappointing, and officers still appear to have difficulty in applying the principles of the regulations for umpires introduced last year." Amongst other matters treated are fire tactics, the use of range-finders, supply of ammunition to the firing line, the training of artillery at practice camps, staff duties, and joint naval and military operations. With regard to the last point, the report states: During July and August, joint naval and military operations were carried out in connection with the Coast Defence Manœuvres. In most cases the weather prevented full advantage being taken of the sea transport which was taken up, but the following points were clearly brought to notice :

(i.) The importance of the preliminary joint naval and military reconnaissance. This should be carried out, if possible, some weeks before the actual landing takes place, so as to enable action to be taken on the report. In carrying out this reconnaissance, full advantage should be taken of any local knowledge available.

(ii.) The importance of the most intimate co-operation and collaboration between the naval and military commanders and their staffs previous to and during the operations. It is advisable that the naval and military commanders should be conveyed on the same ship.

(iii.) It is considered that full value for the expenditure incurred is not obtained unless a force of at least an infantry brigade, with some artillery and cyclists, is actually disembarked. With such a force staff work can be practised, service conditions introduced, a covering force landed (in the dark, if possible), and a position taken up to cover the landing of the main body.

SPOILS OF PORT ARTHUR.

Sixty thousand stand of arms and some six millions of cartridges is a purchase recently in Japan by Abyssinia. Both arms and ammunition were part of Japan's spoils of war, and were taken at Port Arthur during the last war. It is well known that these arms have been offered by the War Department for sale, and it is now admitted that they have actually been sold, and that in a few days they will leave a port in Japan for the French port of Djibutil. An old resident of Tokio—a foreigner—was the purchaser from the War Department, and his sale of the arms and the ammunition was made in Paris directly with the agents of the Abyssinian Government. The price paid is not stated, but the seller states that he has already been paid. It is not improbable that a good deal more will be heard of this matter, as the British Government is much concerned, and has been making anxious inquiry. The Japanese War Department, however, professes to be entirely an innocent party, and asserts its full right to dispose of the stock after securing an assurance that the arms were not to be sold to a belligerent country at war with a friendly Power.

MOHURRUM DISTURBANCE.

Rioters before the Magistrate.

As stated in the last issue of the "Bombay Gazette," the twenty-seven more Mahomedans were arrested by the police on Friday and Saturday, in connection with the Thursday disturbance. Superintendent Sullivan, of the Criminal Investigation Department, yesterday prosecuted them before Mr. Setalvad, Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court.

The names and age of the accused are :—

Oosman Adam (20); Mahomed Karim (28), hawker; Mahomed Madurbux (20), bhisti; Hassam Ebrahim (35), victoria driver; Hassam Abba (32); Moosa Meman (33), victoria driver; Haji Esmail Ebrahim, Noor Mahomed Hassum, Rahimkhan Wazirkhan (28); Hussain Ali (20), labourer; Bahoo Wazir (25), servant in a shop; Karim Mahomed (38), labourer; Dinmahomed Khudabux (26), seafaring man; Gulbaj Turbaj (40), labourer; Ibrahim Dawood (22), labourer; Mahomed Rashid (32), servant; Allarakhia Issah (40), foreman; Dinabhai Nulhoobha (25), hawker; Ghasso Haider (25), farrier; Kalidas Annaji (24), Hindu hawker; Mahomed Hussan Alisab (25), tin-maker; Subhanali Mirmassa (25), pan shop-keeper; Suleman Umar (24), bidemaker; Malik Mohidin (25), labourer; Abdulla Seeikh Ibrahim (26), labourer; Rahimbux Abdul (20); labourer; Hassamkhan Dawoodkhan (35), pan shopkeeper; Mahomed Jussub (30), labourer; Aboo Haji Miya (35); Jahoor Munshi; (25); Saidoo Mahomed (32), timber merchant; Haji Jiwa (25), hawker; Kassim Karim (20), servant; Hasan Rasul (32), milkman; Abdul Rahman Haji Arab (35), carpenter; Mahomed Talib (25), hawker; Ebrahim Hussin (30) hawker; Mahomed Ismail Mahomed Saleh (35), a boiler; maker; Mahomed Hussan Hisamudin (33), fitter; Gani Bawa (20), servant; Issa Dada (23), panwala; and Ahmed Elahidin (25), hawker.

They were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly. Trying to over-power legal authority by show of criminal force and in persuance of that object committed the offence of rioting and also aided and abetted each other in commission of the offence.

Rahimkhan Wazirkhan, a servant, was first tried on the charge of being armed with stones which were used as weapons of offence and of committing the offence of rioting.

Inspector Jones deposed that the accused was seen among the crowd throwing stones at the police and the Military at Pydhownie on Thursday afternoon. It was impossible to make arrests on the spot. The police were instructed to mark the accused and arrest them subsequently.

Police sepoy No. 1482 was called as a witness. He identified the accused and said that he was seen throwing stones at the police and the Military.

The accused pleaded that he was with his master Mr. Dadabhai Baria and the latter would bear out his statement that on the day of the disturbances he was there from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The case was adjourned to enable the accused to call Mr. Baria as a witness for the defence.

Husanali (20), labourer, and Babu Wazier (25), servant in a shop, were next tried.

They were identified by a police sepoy, who said that they were among the crowd of the rioters and were throwing stones.

The accused pleaded not guilty and wished to call evidence. The case was adjourned.

Karim Mahomed and Din Mahomed were next tried.

Some further evidence was recorded in the undefended cases; and his Worship reserved his judgment till to-day.

In the afternoon Messrs Oliviera, Solomon, D. K. Billimoria, K. F. Nariman, and Balubhai, pleaders, and Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan, Solicitor, appeared on behalf of some of the accused charged by Superintendent Sullivan, and Mr. B. Dhondi, pleader, appeared in one of the cases brought by Inspector Jones; and they applied for an adjournment in order to enable them to apply to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for a transfer of the case.

His Worship adjourned the cases and ordered the accused concerned to be released on bail of Rs. 1,000 each.

THE AMIR AND THE CORONATION.

Representative to be Chosen

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

The "Englishman's" Frontier correspondent says :—The Amir and his brother, Sardar Nasrulla Khan, are busy in the discussion of the selection of a representative to attend the King's Coronation in London. A member of the reigning house will probably be selected. The Amir is of opinion that Sardar Amanulla Jan, who has some knowledge of English, should go with some officials to London.

MEAT OF SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

Shipping Circles Not Apprehensive.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

According the London correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* Mr. Havelock Wilson's threat of a world-wide strike of British seamen and firemen at the time of the Coronation is not taken very seriously in shipping circles.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

It is now settled that the preliminary Budget will be introduced by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson in the Imperial Legislative Council on March 1st. The discussion will take place on March 7th and the following days. The final Budget will be presented on March 26th and will be discussed on the March 27th and the following day.

Chevik Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, on the 22nd December, asked the Chamber of Deputies for a credit of £T 150,000 for purchases of ten transports. The Minister declared that the purchase of these transports was necessary, because it was foreseen that serious events would take place this spring.

The German Minister at Pekin is reported to have addressed a despatch to the Yu-chuan-pu, pointing out that the Chinese Government should not employ other foreign money in the construction of the Kinochow-Yichou Railway, in the event of the rejection of German capital. No reply has been sent by the Ministry.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Municipal Budget.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, yesterday, presided at the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, when the Budget Estimates of Municipal Expenditure and Revenue for the ensuing year were discussed.

Before proceeding with the budget discussion, some items of formal business were disposed of, and the Corporation recorded the correspondence ending with the Government of India Resolution conveying approval of the Government to the appointment of Dr. Turner, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, to be in charge of the Census operations under the general control of the Provincial Superintendent for a period not exceeding six months with effect from October 1910 and to a grant to him during that period of a special allowance of Rs. 200 per month.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S DEMAND.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Bombay Improvement Trust was considered as an urgent matter.

The Secretary's letter ran :

"I am directed to make the following representation in the matter of payment of interest under Section 68 of the City Improvement Trust Act, 1898, to the Municipality. In the draft revised Municipal Budget for 1910-11, the receipts from the City Improvement Trust under Section 68 (interest on Schedule D lands) are put at Rs. 41,000 whereas they were put in the original Budget at Rs. 15,000, which is also the amount provided in the Improvement Trust Budget. It is believed the lower figure was originally adopted with the idea of remitting interest on unleased areas. The Board applied for such remission last year; but the Municipality held that the application had been sent in too late and that the Budget, which provided for payment on both leased and unleased lands, could not then be conveniently altered. The case is quite different this year. The reasons urged by the Chairman last year for postponement of the date from which interest is to accrue (vide Item 56 of the accompaniments to the Agenda of the September meeting of the Corporation) still hold good. Further, the Municipality will now receive from the Board under Section 79 of the City Improvement Trust Act, a sum of Rs. 52,615-1-3, for which they have made no provision in the draft revised Budget and which they would never have got had the Board not in anticipation of Government sanction (since accorded) withheld payment due to Government on 1st April, 1909, of the 3 per cent. interest due to them on unleased lands. Further, the Chairman's financial forecast shows that the Board expect Schedule D lands to involve them in an ultimate loss just equal to what the Board have to pay to the Municipality under Section 58. I am accordingly to request that you will kindly move the Corporation to remit the interest due to them under Section 68 of the City Improvement Trust Act in respect of unleased lands for the years 1909-10 and 1910-11."

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla, the letter was referred to the Commissioner and the Standing Committee for their opinion and report.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

The Budget discussion was then proceeded with and the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassimbhoy, Chairman of the Standing Committee, opened the discussion. He said :—

It is my pleasant duty, as Chairman of the Standing Committee, to lay before you a Budget at once simple and satisfactory. Latterly we had reasons to take a somewhat pessimistic view of our finances. Some of my colleagues went a step further and gave expression to very alarming views and the critics in some of the journals followed suit. Mr. President, there was no justification for spreading such exaggerated notions about our finances. Such gloomy forebodings were likely to affect needlessly our credit so that in reviewing the administration report for the past year the Standing Committee thought it necessary to dispel such fears whilst emphasizing the necessity for jealously guarding our resources and judiciously controlling the steadily growing expenditure. But at all events all of us apprehended that we should have to enhance the present rates of taxation by at least one per cent to meet the liabilities for the ensuing year. It is therefore very gratifying to find that our energetic Commissioner has found it possible to frame a Budget retaining taxation at the prevailing rates without in any way ignoring or inadequately providing for the requirements of the city.

As usual the demands of the different departments in respect of establishment charges and other requirements were heavy but these were so very carefully scrutinized by the Commissioner that the work of the Standing Committee was considerably lightened and the Estimates have been approved by the Committee with the slight alterations mentioned in the note prefixed to the Budget. Whilst therefore congratulating the city on the Prosperity Budget, we have to tender our thanks to the Commissioner for efficiently controlling the finance of the Municipality and for the care bestowed by him in the preparation of the very lucid financial statement for the next year.

The gratifying features of the Budget for the ensuing year are however these:

(1) It gives you a working cash balance of Rs. 10 lakhs against the balance of rupees 3 lakhs only with which the current year opened.

(2) It shows that contrary to all apprehensions the elasticity of the stable sources of our revenues will be still maintained at the same old rate as before.

(3) It demonstrates the possibility of arresting the recent abnormal expenditure.

VITALITY OF REVENUE.

Coming to details, I should like to point out that with an opening balance of Rs. 11,83,092, an income of Rs. 1,20,87,000 our expenditure has been estimated at Rs. 1,19,90,266 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 12,29,766. After a cycle of constant depletion of our balances it is reassuring to find ourselves in this position and I trust, following the advice of the Commissioner, the Corporation will not allow the balances to fall below this limit. With an annual expenditure verging on a crore and a quarter this indeed seems to be the most reasonable policy. As regards revenue, an increase of 16 lakhs has been anticipated in the assessable value of properties. It was thought at one time that the extreme limit had already been reached and that we should not hope to look for any more substantial expansion in this direction. Fortunately, however, there is no falling off so far, and with the progress of the city we may hope to witness continuous vitality in this source of revenue for years to come. The quinquennial revision of the assessable value of Government property took place this year and the Corporation will learn with satisfaction that an increase of Rs. 83,705 in our income has been anticipated in consequence.

Under the Municipal Act the water works revenue must not exceed the expenditure on maintenance of the water works. Now the expenditure under this head has been estimated at Rs. 19,77,500 whereas the revenue at the existing rates would exceed that amount by Rs. 50,000. The Commissioner has therefore proposed and the Standing Committee recommend that the rate for water supply for trade purposes should be reduced from 8 annas to 7 annas per 1,000 gallons, thus reducing the income from the source by Rs. 50,000. In regard to this proposal there was some difference of opinion in the Standing Committee and I find that in the Corporation also there are some members opposed to the proposed reduction. It is urged that if any relief is to be given it must be given to the householders who now pay the water tax on valuations at 3 3-8 per cent. The reason advanced for this proposal is that in consequence of enhancement in the rateable values of properties the owners of houses give more than what they did some years before in respect of the water tax and that the rate for water supplied for trade purposes has been gradually reduced from annas 12 to annas 8 per 1,000 gallons. As against this I should like to point out, Mr. President, that the rate on valuations has also been gradually reduced from 4 to 3 3-8 per cent., the last reduction of 1-8 per cent having been allowed during the current year. Further, that whilst industry has paid for water at the rate of 8 to annas 12 per 1,000 gallons those paying on valuation have during all these years paid at the rate of about 2 annas per 1,000 gallons and it has been estimated that the Chawl population gets its water at even less than an anna per 1,000 gallons. It is therefore no use basing the discussion of this question on arithmetical calculations. The provisions of the legislature are governed in this respect on somewhat socialistic principles and the question of justice and equity will rather tell strikingly in favour of industries. I should moreover like to call attention to the fact that the proposal of the Commissioner and the Standing Committee is based on sound financial considerations. Here we have got, so to say, to make a present of

Rs. 50,000 to some one of the contributors to our water revenue. Whom shall we give preference? No doubt the highly taxed ratepayer of Bombay is the foremost to arrest attention. But the amount comes to less than even 1-8 per cent. It will, besides, be distributed amongst so many that the relief would be quite inappreciable and the additional and the most potent reason why it seems inadvisable to disturb the rate on valuation at this stage is that in all probabilities the concession would have to be withdrawn next year in view of the increased income that would be necessary to finance several water works now under contemplation, renewal of old water-mains and the laying of new ones in various localities, not to mention the scheme for the duplication of the Tansa Main. Would it then be advisable to reduce the rate on valuation for one year, to be raised the very next year? Surely, an enlightened body like this Corporation does not require to be told that it is most unsound finance to tinker with such stable sources of our revenue from year to year? The Railways and the Port Trust are already charged at the rate of 6 1-2 annas for 1,000 gallons; only the milch-cattle and livery stables pay at the 8 annas rate and it will be asked why should not these be given the same relief? I may explain that in the case of milch-cattle stables the reduction will amount to only Rs. 5,000 and in the case of the livery stables Rs. 3,000. This would still leave a balance of Rs. 37,000 for trade but you require Rs. 52,000 for the reduction of an anna in respect of water supplied for trade purposes and to restore the equilibrium you will not surely reduce the rate by fractions! There is therefore this alternative before you. If you wish to give the benefit of the reduction to the stables also you should provide for a total of Rs. 16,000.

INCREASE OF EXPENDITURE.

Turning to the expenditure side of the Budget, I have not much to say. Members of the Corporation must have no doubt noticed with great relief that against the average rate of over 5 lakhs in the increase in expenditure for the past quinquennium the Budget provides for an increase of only 2 lakhs for the ensuing year and that the increase in establishment charges comes to only Rs. 8,000 against an average of Rs. 50,000 for the past few years. The School Committee ask for a revision of the salaries of its staff involving an increase of Rs. 1,800. In consultation with the Commissioner the Standing Committee have disallowed this increase in view of the fact that an increase of nearly a 100 per cent. in the expenditure in respect of the School Committee staff was sanctioned only 6 years ago. No doubt the growth of work in the Committee's office will require relief but the proposals as submitted by the Schools Committee did not commend themselves to the Standing Committee who think it better that the proposals be scrutinised separately by the Corporation then they should be incorporated in the Budget at once. For instance, the Schools Committee proposed substantial increase in the already improved salaries of the existing staff and not a single new hand was asked for whereas to cope with increased work we should expect a reorganisation of the office with a view to strengthening. As regards the expenditure on lighting it, Messrs. Wadia and Setna have given notices of motions for doing away with the fighting of certain streets on moonlight nights and reducing the present only. The question was brought before the Standing Committee also but in view of the recent decision of the Corporation not to disturb the existing arrangements the Committee have thought it best to provide funds for the existing arrangements, leaving to the Corporation to determine whether a change should be made. There remains only one point to which I should like to refer. You must have noticed that for the rebate payable to the Improvement Trust payment a provision as one lakh has been made, we have made the last on this account under protest and so long as the low remains unaltered the Standing Committee could not ignore the liability though unjustifiable. As regards new works an expenditure of Rs. 1,79,000 has been budgetted for inssad of the usual amount of a lakh. I am sure the Corporation will agree that there should be an adequate provision for these works so that the surplus cash balances may not have to be drawn upon to meet excusses as in past. A limit should however be fixed so that items legitimately debitable to loan works might not creep in the list of new works. In response to a question raised by me in connection with this matter at the Standing Committee's sa meeting, the Commissioner has expressed his opinion that the limit should be fixed at Rs. 1,75,000 and I think we might accept this limit. In conclusion I hope, Mr. President, the Budget that I have the honour to place before this house will be acceptable in its entirety. Lucid and simple though it is I have thought it necessary to descent on it at some length and have tried to deal with some of the anticipated objections in the hope that if the reason advanced by me appeal to members the debate may be curtailed and the time of the Corporation saved in consequence.

Mr. James MacDonald seconded the proposal to proceed with the consideration of the Budget, reserving his remarks.

The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji wished to say something about the allusion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy as to the reduction of water-rate charged to industries. At the Standing Committee Meeting he had opposed the reduction of one anna in the water-tax charged for trade purposes. He based his opposition on the fact that they had already given enough relief to industry and if any relief needed to be given it was to the ratepayers on general property. The latter had the least relief given them; besides they had often suffered from scarcity of water on many an occasion during the year for some reason or another.

Dr. Sukhia was also opposed to any reduction or relief being given to the mills or workshops. The factories, mills, railway workshops and such places employing large number of labourers materially contributed to the insanitary condition of the city. In fact, if the factories and workshops did not exist, the population of the city would be less by about two lakhs of people and the city would not be so overcrowded as it was at present. Dr. Sukhia could see no reason why the employees of large labour grumbled to pay the proper rate on the water they consumed. The water required by the milch-cattle stables was necessary on sanitary grounds. He did not think the rate for water supplied to those stables should be kept so high as 8 annas per one thousand gallons. He hoped the Corporation would favourably consider his proposal on the subject when that item in the Budget came on for consideration before them.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji observed that the preparing of the Budget supplied to them one more instance of the excellent work done by Mr. Cadell in the first year of his Commissionership. He did not think the present position permitted of a reduction in the water-rate charged to the mills and other factories.

Mr. Mistry remarked that he could not understand why the better position of the Municipality should be the cause of benefiting mills and factories. If the position were better the Municipality should take advantage of it. As Trustees of the ratepayers' money, the Corporation had no right to encourage industry or do any act of charity.

Mr. A. M. Todd in the first place wished to congratulate the Commissioner on the very nice surplus cash balance he had been able to show them. With regard to the water tax he would say that it was not right to say that the reduction of water rate charged to industry affected the mills only. The mill industry directly benefited 25 per cent. of the population and indirectly it benefited the whole population generally. It would be foolish to say that railways and Port Trust were a nuisance. The railway was a necessity in the city and the Port Trust was helping the progress of the city. Of course they did in course of their work poison the air, but that they were helping the city could not be denied.

Mr. C. V. Mehta deprecated the irresponsible expressions made on the Board that the Municipality was on the verge of bankruptcy. It had the effect of doing harm to them. Speaking about the water rate charged to industry, Mr. Mehta remarked that all the water supplied to the workshops and railways was not used for trade purposes; the employes used it for domestic purposes and debate therefore was desirable.

Mr. Wacha said that it did not much matter if irresponsible persons said that the Bombay Municipality was on the verge of bankruptcy. He had never stated so, but he might have said so some years ago when he found that the Municipal finances were not in a prosperous state. Speaking on the Budget itself, he did not believe in platitude and therefore he would not indulge in long speeches. A budget could only be called a prosperity budget when it was such a budget as to gladden the hearts of the general rate-payers. A large surplus cash balance with the minimum estimates of lapse grants was the best basis of a sound financial statement. The amount of lapse grants had been reduced, he was glad to find, from eleven lakhs to six lakhs which was nearing the exact figures. With regard to one item, he particularly wished to draw the attention of the Standing Committee and the Commissioner. A fourth of the Municipal revenue was spent in paying Municipal debts and repayments of loans and interest thereon. If the Standing Committee and the Municipal Commissioner could devise a plan to pay off the Tansa loans and raise another at 4 per cent., they would be saving a very large amount in paying the interest. This suggestion was worth considering and economies of that class would tend to improve their financial condition. He did not believe in stopping small items of expenditure which were more fleа-biter, but it was the duty of the members to scrutinize the items of large expenditure. He would make one more suggestion, that in future while submitting the Budget estimates the Standing Committee should also lay before the Corporation statements, showing the increase of expenditure in various departments, the cost of establishment—indoor and out door,—which might at a glance show how the establishments were growing.

The Corporation at this stage adjourned to Thursday next.

PERMANENT WAY INSTITUTION.

Meeting in Bombay.

THE Council Meeting and Annual Convention of the Permanent Way Institution of India were held yesterday in the Board Room of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Offices, Bombay, Mr. W. H. Wolff, Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, presiding. There were about thirty members present.

Major Shelley, Agent of the B B and C I Railway, was unable to be present, being away on tour, but Mr. Todd, the Deputy Agent, was present and read the following speech by Major Shelley:—

Gentlemen,—I greatly regret that, owing to the annual inspection of the R. M. Railway, I am unable to give you a personal welcome to the B. B. and C. I. Railway. My Deputy, Mr Todd, has however, very kindly promised to convey my welcome to you, and I know the message as delivered by him will lose nothing in cordiality. I trust your visit to this system may not only afford you a pleasant relations from the ordinary routine of official life, but may to some extent prove instructive from a professional point of view. With the growth of traffic, and the demands of the public for more rapid and luxurious travel, the pressure on all railway men has largely increased during recent years, and no branch of the service has been harder stressed than the members of the Engineering establishment. You will find that your confreres on the B. B. and C. I. Railway have not shirked their share of this work, which, as you know, is not only arduous in execution, but in these modern times is often complicated in conception and technical in design. These conditions necessitate your department being officered both in the upper and lower grades by men possessed of far higher qualification than were sufficient even ten years ago. The standard of professional knowledge now required of Permanent Way Inspectors is not easy to acquire, and so long as human nature remains as it is, there will always be men who lack energy to move with the times. It is yearly becoming more difficult to obtain inspectors of the classes needed to meet the exigencies of modern railway operation, and I therefore gladly welcome any measure calculated to raise the standard of your branch of the service. This is more particularly the case with respect to an institution such as yours, the object of which is improvement by mutual help and the interchange of ideas and experience. Those who help themselves generally go far, and I trust that the Permanent Way Institute of India will be no exception to the rule, and will yearly increase its sphere of usefulness.

Mr. Stuart A. Moncrieff, Vice-President of the Institution, then made a few remarks. He asked those present to explain to other inspectors the scope of the Union. The Union was not going to fight anybody's quarrels, but only to forward themselves. He described the present spacing of the sleepers and what it was before, and dwelt upon the necessity of improving the status of permanent way inspectors.

Mr. Moncrieff then read the annual report which showed that last year the number of members was the same as in the previous year. It mentioned the establishment of a branch of the Institution in Burma.

Mr. Moncrieff then read a letter from Mr. R. N. Mudholkar, of Amraoti, who has given notice of his intention to move at the next meeting of H. E. the Viceroy's Legislative Council for the appointment of a committee of qualified officials and non-officials to inquire (1) into and report how far there was a present demand for instruction in railway engineering, mining, engineering, ship-building, etc., and how far the demand was or could be met by existing institutions with their present staff and equipment; (2) whether, and how far, further and better provision could be made by developing these institutions and securing for them the co-operation of workshops and establishments belonging to the states and local authorities, etc.; (3) whether it would be necessary to create any new institutions for any of these purposes; and (4) that the committee should make definite proposals for giving effect to their recommendations.

Mr. Mudholkar, in a letter to Mr. Moncrieff requested it was not possible for him to accept the invitation to attend the Convention and hoped that institutions like theirs would devote greater attention to the question of technical education, and would realise to a greater degree than they did at present in what manner the absence of suitable provisions for instructions handicapped both the development of the industries of this country and restricted the careers open to its residents.

The following Council was elected for the next year:—Burma Railway: Messrs. Cox and Canall; Eastern Bengal Railway: Messrs. Carvey and Pestonji; G. I. P. Railway: Messrs. Westerman and Maitland; B. B. and C. I. Railway: Messrs. Johnson, Allen, Vanspall and Dalal; B. M. Railway: Messrs. Rose and Fell; B. N. Railway: Mr. Bath; N.-W. Railway: Messrs. McDermott and Wragge; S. I. Railway: Mr. P. Pillai; M. and S. M. Railways: Mr. Oltman; B. and N.-W. Railway: Mr. Aston; N. G. S. Railway: Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer; B. and K. Railway: Mr. D'Cruz; E. I. Railway: Mr. Campion;

The members will start early this morning on a trip on the B. B. & C. I. Railway to visit works of interest and return to Bombay to-morrow.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Institution was held at Mongini's Restaurant in the evening Mr. W. H. Wolff gain presiding. Letters of apology for unavoidable absence were read from Major Shelley, Agent to the B. B. & C. I. Railway and Mr. La Touche, senior Government Inspector.

Mr. Wolff responding to the health of the Institution spoke of the necessity of adequate training for permanent way inspectors, and appreciating mentioned the work of the Society in providing such.

A BOGUS MINE OWNER CONVICTED.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Morris charged Banaji Framji Munshi alias F. Framji alias Framji and Co., with cheating N. P. Engineer in respect of Rs. 500, Dorabji P. Patel in respect of Rs. 500, Richard Munseef in respect of Rs. 300, and George Jones in respect of Rs. 500. The facts of the case have already been reported. It was alleged that the accused obtained from the first three complainants the amounts mentioned as securities by representing to them that he would employ them as the managers of certain mines which he owned in the Central Provinces. Subsequently the complaints found out that they had been duped by the accused and that he owned no mines. In the fourth case the accused was charged with mortgaging on the 26th August certain partnership property, namely five horses and three carriages for Rs. 500 and misappropriating the amount to his own use.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment in each of the first three cases, and to two months' rigorous imprisonment in the fourth case; in all to fourteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

MOHURRUM RIOT AT COIMBATORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS JAN. 16.

A serious disturbance is reported from Coimbatore between Mahomedans and the Police on Thursday night last in connection with the Mohurrum. The Town Police station was set fire to and the rescue of the people inside was made none too soon. Preliminary magisterial inquiry is proceeding in the Town Hall.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE following messages, appearing in the Australian papers, are later than the last English Mail:—

Situation in Portugal.

Lisbon, Dec. 31.

In consequence of German protests, the Government have withdrawn the decree that part of the Customs duties are to be payable in gold, and have substituted a law prescribing gold payments on a certain class of goods only.

The Minister of Finance has recommended that King Manuel be allowed the revenue from the Braganza properties pending the liquidation of the State advances to the Royal Family.

London, Jan. 1.

The latest advices from Lisbon state that all its quiet in Portugal. The Minister for Marine states that the warships that were recently sent away from the Tagus were despatched chiefly on hospital duty in connection with the outbreak of cholera at Madeira.

BESIEGED BY BRIGANDS.

Lisbon, Dec. 31.

While Dom Juan Rioez, a wealthy banker at Puerto Laluez, was entertaining a large party at a ball, the house, which stands in an isolated position, was attacked by a numerous band of brigands.

The guests barricaded the doors and windows, and armed with fowling pieces and revolvers held their assailants at bay for two hours until the civil guard arrived and drove the brigands to the mountains.

Two of the robbers were killed, and six wounded. Several of the guests received slight injuries.

British Political Outlook.

London Jan. 2.

The "Standard," referring to the constitutional question, emphasises the splendour of Coronation year, and the far-reaching importance of the Imperial Conference "Ministers," it adds, "will be well advised if they gauge the intensity of national sentiment, and abstain from any action or omission calculated to mar the prospects."

The "Times," in the course of a strenuous article, declares: "If ever there was a case for settlement by consent it is this one. Everyone can see it except a small number of violent politicians. Ourselves, the governing dominions, and foreign observers alike see it with extraordinary unanimity. The issue is too serious, and the nation is too evenly divided to justify the coercion of the slightly smaller half by the slightly larger half."

The King and Queen will come from Sandringham to Windsor at the end of the present week, and remain until after the opening of Parliament.

Murderer Defies the Police.

Paris, Dec. 31.

At Macon (in the south-east of France) on Christmas Eve, a man named Jean Tallemard wounded his wife and then murdered his father (77 years of age). Subsequently he barricaded himself in a hayloft, and kept the gendarmes at bay with a rifle. The siege of the hayloft continued for five days, and when the gendarmes forced an entrance Tallemard was found dead.

Antarctic Exploration.

London, Jan. 2.

Dr. Alister Mackay has submitted to the Royal Geographical Society plans for the exploration of the Antarctic coast line from Graham Land to King Edward VII. Land, at a cost of £20,000. He suggests the possibility of making a connection with Dr. Bruce's Scottish Expedition, and proposes that the expedition should be restricted to six men with three sledges and 24 dogs, Weddell Sea being relied upon to furnish most of the food required.

The Commonwealth.

London, Jan. 2.

The Sydney correspondent of the "Times," commenting upon the completion of the first ten years of the Commonwealth's existence, declares that the prospects of internal development by immigration, closer settlement, and railway decentralisation are brighter than they were at any previous period since the Federation was inaugurated.

Turkish Cruelty.

Constantinople, Jan. 1.

On Saturday, the Chamber of Deputies, by 96 votes to 73 votes, rejected a demand for a Parliamentary inquiry into the imprisonment of persons in Macedonia, and the torturing of prisoners connected with a so-called secret association. One deputy produced a whip that had, he said, been used to beat the prisoners. He also exhibited a finger nail that had, he declared, been torn from a prisoner's finger.

English Operatic Taste.

London, Jan. 1.

Mr. Thomas Beecham, who has just concluded his third season in the Royal Opera House Covent Garden, stated an interviewer to-day that he was profoundly dissatisfied with the support accorded his company. There was no public demand last year for an opera of any kind, and frequently not one-seventh of the Royal Opera House was filled to hear the best artist ever brought to England, to sing in celebrated operas. An elephant standing on one foot at the top of Nelson's Column would draw a much larger crowd than 25 "Salomes."

Mr. Fisher's Reception in South Africa.

London, Jan. 2.

The Cape Town correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" describes as purely fanciful an Australian correspondent's complaints regarding the reception given to Mr. Andrew Fisher (the Commonwealth Prime Minister) during the recent South African Union festivities. There was no suggestion of unfriendliness towards him on the part of the Boers, and no reference to the matter was made by the anti-Dutch Press.

Reconstruction of Spanish Cabinet.

Madrid, Jan. 2.

As the Cabinet had completed the first portion of its programme, the Premier (Senor Canalejas) and his colleagues resigned on Saturday, in order to ascertain whether or not they still retained the confidence of the King. His Majesty has renewed his confidence in Senor Canalejas, and the latter is now forming a more homogeneous Liberal Cabinet, with Senor Gasset as Minister for Works, Senor Castrillo as Minister for the Interior, and Senor Salvador as Minister for Instruction.

International Relations.

Paris, Jan. 2.

At a reception at the Elysee yesterday, Sir F. L. Bertie (British Ambassador), as the senior mouthpiece of the diplomatists, exchanged good wishes with the President (M. Armand Fallieres). Both President Fallieres and Sir F. L. Bertie emphasised the importance of international arbitration in enabling the nations, peacefully to consider the solution of vast social problems, and to pacify the various Governments of the world.

Explosion of Gunpowder.

Ghent, Dec. 31.

Half a ton of gunpowder exploded in the drying rooms of the national magazine at Wetteren yesterday. Eight men were blown to pieces, and another received injuries to which he shortly afterwards succumbed. Neighbouring buildings were badly damaged by the explosion, which was heard miles away.

Serious Rioting in Italy.

Rome, Jan. 1.

Serious cholera riots occurred at Taranto yesterday. The populace threw stones at the police, who retaliated with revolvers, killing three of the rioters.

The Bolton Disaster.

London, Jan. 2.

Chief Inspector Gerrard is convinced that all of the 344 victims of the disaster in the Pretoria pit at Bolton, in Lancashire, died within a few minutes of the explosion, as no messages written with chalk or anything else were left behind.

South African Railways.

Johannesburg, Jan. 2.

The earnings of the South African railways for the past seven months under the Union shows an increase of £1,000,000 compared with the figures for the same period of 1909.

BOMBAY EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Yearly Administration Report.

THE report on the administration of the Excise Department (Abkari and Opium) in the Bombay Presidency, amongst other details, states:—The following are the most material changes made during the year in the system and arrangements in force:—

Except for foreign liquor the separate shop retail licenses had been previously disposed of by auction, but as it had long been thought that this had led to such extravagant bids being offered that honest profit with the maximum selling price was impossible, attempts were made this year to fix the fees at such amounts as would yield the fullest legitimate revenue to Government and yet would allow a reasonable profit to the licensees. Estimates were therefore made of the expenses of shops according to the volume of their sales, and the maximum fees which the shop-keeper could afford to pay where thus ascertained. The minimum strength for the sale of foreign spirits in Bombay City was reduced from 15deg. U. P. to 35deg. U. P. in the case of gin and to 25deg. U. P. in the case of other potable spirits. A half dram measure was included among those which the licensees are required to keep at their shops, and by which alone they are allowed to sell liquor. Previously a dram was the smallest legal measure. All the above changes were introduced with the object of discouraging excessive drinking or to protect the public against malpractices on the part of licensees, who though not monopolists over a large area still were the only persons from whom the residents of any locality could get their liquor without going much further than they would like.

COUNTRY SHOP LICENCES.

The number of retail country spirit shops licensed was 2,237 or 196 less than in the previous year. Sixty were closed on the recommendations of the local committees appointed to consider the possibilities of reduction in the larger towns of the Presidency, 107 in the rural areas on the recommendations of the Collectors made with the same object, and 24 because no bids of only inadequate ones were received. The one closed in Bombay was because no site could be obtained and four in the Panch Mahals in order to maintain a shopless belt on the frontier.

In Surat, Thana and Kolaba, the Collectors made a determined attempt to reduce the temptation to drink by the closure of a large number of shops, and in Surat, this has certainly helped to reduce the consumption. But elsewhere it is said that the only effect of the closure is to drive the people further for their drink and to increase the profits of the licensees of the neighbouring shops, but this, of course, will be taken into consideration in fixing the fees for next year.

The number of licenses granted during the year to chemists, druggists and qualified medical practitioners for the sale of cocaine for bona fide medical purposes was 422 against 372 in the previous year. The quantity of cocaine imported during the year was 66lbs. 4 drams against 56lbs. 9ozs. in the previous year. The quantity sold in the Presidency was 39lbs. 3ozs. 4 drams against 42lbs. 7ozs. in the previous year. The decrease may be accounted for by the fact that the sale of this drug must fluctuate according to actual wants for medical purposes. It may, however, be noted here that the illicit traffic in this deadly drug, the sale of which for human consumption is absolutely prohibited, shows no signs of abatement. The vice is prevalent chiefly in Bombay City, especially among people of the prostitute class. A part of the Excise staff in that city has been especially organized for suppressing this traffic, but although the result of their exertions has been in a way satisfactory still it is not as satisfactory as it should be. The difficulty arises from the fact that under the Akbari law as it stands the transport and possession of this drug cannot be absolutely prohibited but as the present limit (6 grains in a dry state) for these purposes is extremely large and affords ample scope for illicit traffic measures are under consideration for reducing it to the lowest possible amount.

OPIUM REVENUE.

The opium excise revenue is derived chiefly from duty or pass fee levied on opium which is imported from Malwa for use in the districts and Native States in this Presidency or which having been imported from there on payment of the export duty and lodged in the Bombay Opium Warehouse subsequently becomes diverted to home consumption on payment of the differential duty. Altogether 209 chests were imported during the year direct from Malwa on payment of the full excise duty as compared with 148 chests previous year. All these chests were imported by the several Native States in Gujarat entitled to full or partial remission of duty. As in the previous year the farmers of the selection districts had to obtain their supplies of opium from Bombay, and shopkeepers in the single shop districts from the Government Depots. The imports of duty free opium into the Native States entitled to that privilege were 166 chests against 102 chests in the previous year, an increase of 4 chests. The increase was in the Palanpur State. The number of chests issued from the Bombay opium warehouse for home consumption was 1,088 against 1,188 1-2 chests in the previous year. Out of this issue 461 1-2 chests were purchased by the opium farmers of the selection districts, 121 1-2 chests by the several Native States in the Presidency and 505 chests by Collector of Customs, Bombay, for supply to Government Depots in the Presidency proper and Sind as compared with 417 1-2, 165 1-2, and 585 1-2 chests purchased on these accounts in the previous year. Thus the total purchases for home consumption throughout the Bombay Presidency during the year amounted to 1,403 chests (including the 106 chests imported free of duty by Native States) as against 1,438 1-2 chests in the previous year and the total amount of duty realised was Rs. 9,06,500 against Rs. 9,35,550. In the previous year including the duty on opium supplied to Sind. The total Excise opium receipts for the year under report were Rs. 9,90,037. Adding to this Rs. 3,000 granted by the Government of India in consideration of confiscated opium sent to Patna and Gazipur Opium factories, the total revenue amounted to Rs. 9,93,037 against Rs. 10,81,070 in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 88,043. The decrease in license fees was Rs. 41,021 and in duty Rs. 74,900.

During the year the total excise receipts of the Presidency proper amounted to Rs. 1,56,73,344, an increase of Rs. 6,74,219 over the receipts of the previous year, and of Rs. 22,42,525 over the average realizations of the preceding three years (1905-06 to 1907-08). The increase is chiefly under the heads country spirit and in toxicating drugs.

PASTEUR TREATMENT IN BOMBAY.

Report on Corporation Scheme.

THE report of the committee of the Bombay Corporation regarding the question of the establishment in Bombay of a branch of the Pasteur Institute contains the following facts:—Government have now under consideration the question of establishing and managing a branch of the Pasteur Institute in Bombay. They are prepared to incur the initial expenditure on the construction of buildings for the Institute and its equipment. Ordinarily, the maintenance charges of the Institute would be considerable, but it will be possible to run the proposed Institute in Bombay on economical lines. At the Government Laboratory at Parel the services of the superior medical staff of the Laboratory will be available for the bacteriological and other work in connection with the anti-rabic treatment, and the services of the clerical and other establishment at the Laboratory can also be utilised, without much extra cost, for the work of the proposed branch. With these facilities at the disposal of Government, it is estimated that the annual maintenance charges of the Institute will vary from a minimum of Rs. 16,000 to a maximum of Rs. 31,000 according to the grade of the medical staff employed. It is stated that the average expenditure may be taken at about Rs. 20,000 per annum, towards which it is proposed to invite the local bodies in Bombay as well as the mofussil and the benevolent public to contribute, and the Corporation have been requested to specify. The amount they would be willing to subscribe annually towards the maintenance of the Institute.

The proposal is no doubt a very laudable one and had there been no prospects of the material used for anti-rabic treatment being obtained from the existing Institutes in India and used with equal advantage in Bombay, the Committee would certainly have recommended the Corporation to approve of the proposal. It will, however, be seen from the correspondence appended to this report that it is perfectly practicable to distribute the material to the different parts of the country provided certain conditions exist and that the director of the Institute at Coonoor hopes to be in a position before long to send out the material for treatment. Under the circumstances it seems unnecessary to maintain a separate branch of the Pasteur Institute at Bombay. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a copy of the letter from the Director be forwarded to Government with a view to the proposal being reconsidered in the light of the information furnished by the Director.

ANTI-RABIC SYSTEM.

A letter from the Municipal Secretary to the Secretary to the Central Committee of the Pasteur Institute of Southern India, Coonoor, dated the 9th November, 1910, states:—I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to inform me whether it is a fact that a process has been discovered by which the material used in anti-rabic treatment at the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor can be exported to different places and can be availed of with equal advantage.

In reply was received the following:—With reference to your letter, I have the honour to inform you that it is perfectly practicable to distribute the material used for the anti-rabic treatment provided that certain conditions exist, namely—

1. A refrigerator capable of being maintained at—5 degree C at the central depot where the material is prepared.

2. Attendants to travel with the weekly supply in freezing boxes.

3. A refrigerator maintained at—5 degree C at the receiving depot where the material has to be kept until used.

At present I have no refrigerator here, but hope to have one before long. Material for treatment cannot, therefore, be sent out yet.

Other methods are employed in various parts of the world, e.g. disiribuiting material preserved in glycerine or in carbolic acid, but I am not convinced of their practicability in the climate of India.

A COCAINE-EATER'S MISFORTUNE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, fined Abdul Karim Mahomed Rs. 100 for being found in possession of seven grains of cocaine without a license from the Collector. The accused was on two previous occasions fined Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 respectively for a similar offence. He told the Magistrate that it was his misfortune that he had got into the habit of eating cocaine. The Magistrate this time fined him Rs. 100 again.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th January, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	Nil	.....	.....	...	...
Teheran ...	16	12	10 p.m.	2	31
Suez	16	2	5 p.m.	0	52

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Ahwaz line interrupted between Ramhormaz and Ahwaz (22-11-10).

Turkish route restored (16-1-11)

Bhamo route to China restored between Yungchang and Talifu continues interrupted between Luckow and Suifu (16-1-1).

CONSTITUTIONALISM IN CHINA.

Impeachment of the Grand Council.

A PEKING telegram states that upon receipt of the Decree of the 18th ult., issued in vermilion pencil, (i. e. written by the Prince Regent as by the Emperor himself) most of the members of the National Assembly began to show disappointment and not a few even manifested their disaffection by declaring their desire to resign. The criticisms were mainly unfavourable. The strongest argument brought forward against the Decrees in question was that its spirit was wholly in opposition to the system of Constitutional Law, in fact, that it was downright despotism without disguise. After much debate it was resolved by a majority (for some of the Government members were afraid of committing themselves by openly voting against their higher authorities) that "the impeachment of the Grand Council as not being responsible to the people is to be again submitted to the Throne"; and six members were deputed to make out the draft.

The Decrees read as follows:—

(1) With reference to a memorial of the Constitutional Government Preparation Bureau, reporting the results of the investigations on the actual conditions and progress of the preparations for Constitutional Government in the provinces submitted by its deputies sent out for this purpose. We understand that some time ago, on account of the great importance of the adoption of Constitutional Government, deputies were appointed to proceed on the several ways to the provinces, by the Prince and Ministers of the said Bureau, to investigate matters in connexion therewith. Now according to the Memorial, these deputies who were sent to the Three provinces, and to Chihli, Shantung Shansi Honan, Hupeh Kiangsi, Anhui, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fukien and Kuangtung provinces, have returned to Peking after the conclusion of their work and have submitted reports on their real conditions in the respective provinces. All the provinces have followed the Rules in the preparation of Constitutional Government, and to some extent all have established such a reform in appearance. They have, however been unable to attain the same standard in their progress, and their ideas have, of course, been widely different. Officials in control, who perform their duties in earnest are certainly to be found yet those who treat them as matter of form are also seldom non-existent.

We shall, therefore, make a discrimination, and bestow Our encouragement of displeasure upon them. Sixteen officials in various provinces all conscientiously performed their duties and achieved progress to be appreciated let Our words of appreciation and encouragement be delivered to them all.

(Names are inserted).

Kwo Tao-che, Taotai of the Hinghua-Chuenchow Circuit of Fukien, blundering in doing his duties, collapsed in energy, the Constabulary, opium-prohibition and many other important matters were neglected, so that they exist in name and not in substance. He is hereby relieved of his office. As for Tsiang Mow-hsi, the Provincial Commissioner of Constabulary of Honan, the police system has neither been extended nor improved under his direction and he is hereby relieved of his office for another appointment. Hu Shan-yi, District Magistrate of Tientsinhsien of Chihli, has been negligent in all affairs, has levied money to enrich himself; the amount of such illegal extortions in a year is very great; in taking the consus of the people, he again demanded illegal fees from the people, thereby causing boiling ill-feelings among the people. He is hereby cashiered. The present being the time for the preparation of Constitutional Government all Our officials, metropolitan or provincial, should the more exert energy and make an effort to achieve some progress. All the Viceroys and Governors are hereby commanded to issue the strictest instructions to their subordinates to prepare and execute speedily and carefully, not seemingly and idolently, all the necessary projects, so as to complete them within the time decreed without fail.

The Prince and the Ministers of the Constitutional Government Bureau shall now and then examine and discover the foremost and the hindmost of these officials and report them to Us.

Our sole desire is that all Our servants should be single-minded in carrying Our will to a successful issue, and in so doing, they are seconding the Throne in Our object of attaining a state of peaceful administration for Our Empire. Let the rest be done as suggested.

Sealed by the Prince Regent and signed by the Grand Councillors.

(2) Ching Fan is hereby appointed Taotai of the Hinghua-Chuenchow Circuit of Fukien Province.

(3) Wang Shao-hsun is hereby appointed Provincial Commissioner of Constabulary of Honan Province.

Wang Wei-han, Acting Taotai on probation for the Industries of Honan Province, is hereby relieved of his office for another appointment. The vacancy is to be filled by Hu Ting-yi now acting on probation.

(5) Decree in answer to a memorial of Pao Feng Governor of Shansi, sanctioning promotions and punishment to about three score of officials under his control all serving in Shansi province recommended by the memorialist.

Sealed by the Prince Regent and signed by the Grand Councillors.

A memorial of Yih Ku'ang, Prince Ching and others, praying for our grace to relieve them of their important posts of Grand Councillors, on the plea of their incompetency in accomplishment and of being powerless materially to benefit the State at the present crisis, has been perused and noted. That the said Councillors have whole-heartedly rendered their assistance, the Throne is certainly able to discern. Since they assert their deep indebtedness for Our favours, they should not annoy us by such a request, which is hereby refused.

(2) A memorial of the National Assembly alleging that the responsibility of the State Ministers is not clearly defined, and that it is difficult to rely on them for assistance, etc. We have read and noted. The system of the Civil Service and the scale of salaries, as well as power of appointment and dismissal of all Our officials are the vested rights of the Throne, as it is embodied as one of the main subjects in the Constitutional Law of the previous Reign. Thus, the question as to the Grand Councillors being held responsible or not responsible and the creation of a responsible Cabinet shall be decided by the Throne alone by right, and it is not for the President or others of the National Assembly to interfere. The request is hereby rejected.

(3) Referring to a memorial of the Ministry of War, suggesting the punishment, in obedience to Our Command, of Lei Ched-chuen, Acting Commander-in-Chief of Kiangpeh and Substantive Commander of the Tungchow-Yungpingfu Circuit, he is hereby cashiered as suggested.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 7th January.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 7th Jan. 1911.				
G.I.P. Ry. Including I.M. Ry. System...	2792·17	1660134	.....	1660134
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	29414	.....	29414
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	1223	.....	1223
Total...	2958·12	1690771	.....	1690771
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 7th Jan. 1910				
G.I.P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System...	2784·67	1769321	.....	1769321
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·66	25852	.....	25852
B.-K. Ry.....	40·29	1162	.....	1162
Total	a 2950·62	1796835	.....	1795835
Inc. or Dec.	G.I.P.R. Incg.I.M. R.System	+7·50	—109187	.....	—109187
	A.D.C.R.	.....	+ 4062	.....	+ 4062
	Baran-Kotah R.	.....	+ 61	.....	+ 61

a As per Final Audited returns of traffic for June 1910.

BOMBAY RACES.

6th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 21ST JANUARY.

Entry closed at 6 p.m., on Monday, 16th January.

THE JANUARY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Mr R E S' br aus g Killua, Mr Keiso's br aus g Faust Fry, Messrs Heath and A S Oomer's b e h Elsar, Mr A S Oomer's bt e h Ladkin, Mr A J De Sousa's b aus g Lord Merv, Mr Homi Bilimoria's ch e g Pincher and b aus

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 16.

The disturbed weather from Persia has vanced eastwards. A thick cloud now covers luchistan and a large part of north-west dia. A light precipitation has begun in luchistan and a few falls have occurred in extreme south of the Peninsula, Assam, and rth Burma.

The forecast shows some precipitation in luchistan, Kashmir and the Indus Valley d a few further falls in South India, Assam d extreme North Burma.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 16TH JANUARY.

Hansi.—Continues cloudy. Mornings cold and dewy. crops doing well. Crop prospects improving.
Delhi.—Looks like clearing up. All crops doing ll.
Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects erally good.
Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects gene- ly good.
Sesawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving small quantities.
Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop pros- ts generally good.
Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop pros- ts generally good.
Broach.—Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower and owing bolls. Cotton crop making good progress and ounts satisfactory.
Kirangam.—Mornings cold. Cotton picking partially ne.
Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Cotton plants ready for king and arrivals expected early. Cotton plants lthy.
Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants owing bolls.
Bhavnagar.—Harvest gathered up; crop small.
Surat.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking of d sowing general. Cotton crop estimate eight ns.
Kolapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold dewy.
Hubli—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton plants owing bolls; want fine weather. Wheat flourishing. p prospects generally good.
Bellary—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton plants show s rapidly ripening.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 16th January, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily ded. The moisture in the air is generally above verage. Day temperature has risen slightly remains generally below the average; night erature is in excess in the north-east Punjab.
The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air mper than usual at most stations. Temperature day is normal; night temperature remains ow in the north-east.
Sind and Rajputana.—Cloud has increased and are now moderately to heavily clouded in and north Rajputana. The air has become er than usual almost everywhere. Maximum erature has fallen and is now in large defect at places; the minimum is also low at Bikaner.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.— or moderate cloud persists in Cutch, north awar and the adjacent parts of Gujarat. idity is either equal to or above the average. temperature has fallen and is now in in Cutch; night temperature is high at most
Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity erally above the average. Temperature during as fallen and is now nearly normal; night erature continues in excess everywhere.
Konkan.—Light cloud has appeared in the Konkan. Humidity is normal or in slight . Temperature is normal.
Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are y to moderately clouded in the south Bombay an and Hyderabad. The air has been damper ewhat in the clouded area. Temperature is al except for an excess at Malegaon and ngabad during night.
General Remarks.—Nearly half an inch of rain fallen at Negapatam. Cloud has increased in outh-east of the Peninsula and also in Ceylon. has been rough at Negapatam and slight at ras. Skies still continue moderately to heavily ded in the Punjab, Sind and north Rajputana no precipitation has occurred.
Weather to the eastwards of Negapatam in the appears slightly unsettled.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba ervatory corrected for index error and reduced 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. al time) on the 16th January was 29·958 inches.
Height of Observatory barometer cistern above of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet.
Height of tide in the stream above zero of the gauge was 8 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The perature correction for a mercurial barometer, osing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that he attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch ach 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no perature correction is required. Should the ht of barometer cistern, either mercurial or oid above zero of tide guage be different from et, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for If feet. The readings above are distinct in those given in the daily weather report, to h different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE RIFLE IN MODERN WAR.

ord Roberts, presiding on Dec. 22 at the annual, ral meeting of the Preparatory Schools Rifle ciation, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, he knew from experience that when men were ged in war if they could not use a rifle they perfectly useless. The trial of nerve on the g section was nowadays almost more than he express. It was far more severe than in the ys when he entered the Army. Then officers, -commissioned officers, and men were in close h, and it gave them, not perhaps courage, but a ng of support, but now men were necessarily rated because of the long-range magazine rifles. y of the men who volunteered for service in h Africa were perfectly useless. He knew some had never shot with a rifle, and it was for that n that he determined to point out to the coun- what an absurdity it was for men to come for- d out of patriotism and become a danger and a help. We suffered losses and anxiety in h Africa because men were sentout who had ides how to behave themselves as soldiers. mere teaching boys to shoot and use a rifle them pleasure, intelligence, and discipline, ich were valuable in every way. He hoped more schools would support the Association. regarded it as the bounden duty of every man to able to defend his country. For the large majority men the one arm was the rifle. To a commander h a long line of communication the great anxiety to keep the line intact in order to ensure his plies. He himself in South Africa frequently his long lines of communication broken, chiefly ause the men guarding them were unable to do ir duty as soldiers. It was a great anxiety to , being responsible for the lives of thirty to forty usand men; therefore, he was very keen on necessity of teaching men skill in shooting with rifle.

The records of the Court of Session show a decided rease in the number of Scotch divorce causes ed during the year 1910 compared with the years 08 and 1909. The cases heard during the year w closing amounted to 224, compared with 200 1908 and 196 in 1909.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your by a sick child suffering with the pain of ing teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a tle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is per- ly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces ural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a ton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, ys all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, is the best known remedy for dysentery and rrhœa, whether arising from teething or other es. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by dicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

ROYAL PRAYER BOOKS.

The King has ordered prayer books and hymn books to be placed in all the pews in the Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace. The books are bound in dark red Russian leather, and have a small gold crown on the cover. The inside of the covers are stamped "G. R." The covers were originally stamped with a crown on the outside over the letters "G. R." but the King would not allow these covers to be used, and they were consequently destroyed. Hitherto, prayer books and hymns were placed only in the pews occupied by the immediate members of the Royal Family. Each pew will now contain four sets of prayer books. It is a strict rule that all members of the Royal Household who attend divine service at the Chapel Royal must be in their places five minutes before service begins—a rule their Majesties always strictly observe themselves.

TOLD BY PRINCE ALEXANDER.

Prince Alexander George of Teck usually has a store of good stories to tell. One of the best of these relates to when he was stationed at Aldershot a few years ago. A friend of his—also an officer in the garrison—had been out motoring one day and had had the misfortune to kill a dog. He got down to see the extent of the damage, when the owner of the animal approached with a gun over his shoulder. He was not unnaturally very wrathful over the slaughter of his pet and scorned the motorist's offer of a sovereign in full settlement. He pointed out that it was a valuable dog, and that, in addition, his day's shooting had been utterly spoilt. Ultimately the matter was compromised for three pounds. When the motorist had time to think it over, it dawned upon him that he had been "done," and that, since it was not the shooting season, the man's sport could hardly have been spoilt. Therefore, he placed the matter in the hands of his solicitors, who managed to trace the man and demanded the return of the three pounds pointing out that the money had been obtained under false pretences, since his day's shooting could not have been spoilt. The man was emphatic in his reply. His day's shooting had been spoilt, since, as he was careful to explain, "he was just on his way to shoot the dog when the ancient took place!" Prince Alexander has recently exchanged regiments, and is now an officer in the 2nd Life Guards. Since this will mean his constant presence in town, it is understood that the King is about to place White Lodge, in Richmond Park, at his disposal.

EARL OF DERBY'S NEW HOUSE.

It is understood that the Earl of Derby will entertain on a large scale for the Coronation at his new town residence, Stratford House. This fine mansion, one of the most spacious in London, belonged to Lord and Lady Colebrooke. It occupies the whole of the end of Stratford Place, which is a "cul-de-sac" facing Oxford Place. It was entirely designed, built and decorated in the latter part of the eighteenth century by the brothers Adam. During recent years the house has had many occupants. Sir John and Lady Constance Leslie lived there for many years, and then it became the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Murray Guthrie, from whom Lord Colebrooke purchased it. The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have also rented it. The King Queen have frequently been entertained by Lord and Lady Colebrooke at Stratford House, and the magnificent reception-rooms, filled with valuable works of art, have been the scene of some splendid political dinner since the Liberal party came into power. Five years ago, Lady Colebrooke gave a brilliant reception in honour of the "Entente Cordiale." With its great rooms on the ground floor, Stratford House is just the place for a London political salon. It has also acquired rather a name for Society wedding receptions.

"ALSO SPOKE."

Lord Lansdowne, the most trenchant of political opponents, is the most delightful of "reconteurs." He relates the story of his first speech in the House of Lords. He had taken a great deal of trouble with it, and had prepared what he thought was a pretty good effusion. Screwing up his courage, his little speech was fired off. Next morning he looked in the paper for a report of it. He was not quite sure whether he should get half a column or three-quarters of a column—his Lordship rather thought it would be the latter. The paper came in and he searched it through. After considerable, he came across these words: "After some observations from Lord Lansdowne, who was inaudible in the gallery." Lord Lansdowne is one of the finest linguists in the Upper Chamber. He speaks French like a Parisian, and German, as Mr. Balfour once put it, like Bismarck. His lordship has had inestimable help in his public career from Lady Lansdowne, who had a great share in the brilliant Lansdowne regimes in India and Canada. She was a queen in Anglo-Indian society; the natives frankly worship her. It is on record that so great was her influence with the natives that she was able to save the life of a man charged with murder. Her information enabled her to clear the accused person of every vestige of suspicion.

MR. ASQUITH'S CHALLENGER.

Sir Edward Carson created a mild sensation during the General Election by challenging Mr. Asquith to argumentative combat on the same platform—a challenge which the Premier has unhappily failed to accept. Sir Edward Carson is noted for his ready Irish wit. On one occasion in Court, when the Judge, with whom he had had more than one passage of arms, pointed out to him the discrepancy between the evidence of two of his witnesses, one a carpenter and the other a publican, he answered: "That's so, my lord. Yet another case of difference between Bench and Bar."

WHEN BALFOUR BLACKED BOOTS.

Mr. Arthur James Balfour will be back again in his old place as Opposition leader when Parliament reassembles, in spite of some absurd rumours to the contrary. Mr. Balfour was sixty-two last July, and it is twenty-four years since he first held office. Had it not been for the Manchester interregnum, he would be the father of the House of Commons. At Eton, Mr. Balfour was Lord Lansdowne's fag, and it is recorded that his lordship kept the future Prime Minister constantly "on the run." He was then a tall, slender, delicate youth nicknamed "Miss Nancy". He preferred philosophical study and debates in the Eton Society to sport in the playing field. At Cambridge, he gained favourable notice, and shortly after he left the University. Lord Beaconsfield significantly remarked, "Arthur Balfour will be second Pitt." It is difficult to imagine the scholarly statesman engaged in the task of blacking boots; yet that occupation is not unknown to Mr. Balfour. During the cotton famine of 1862, the scarcity of the raw material was felt all over England, and Mr. Balfour's mother decided that the circumstances were such that every effort should be made by the household to economise. "Our establishment," says the statesman, "was reduced to its narrowest limits. My sisters helped to cook the dinner, and I helped to black the boots."

THE CHURCH'S GRAND OLD MAN.

Dr. Gregory, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, celebrates his ninety-second birthday this month. Dr. Gregory has, in his time, reformed many abuses as the great cathedral, among them payment for admission lazy officials, and sleepy vergers; and he has become so much a part and parcel of the edifice that one can well believe him when he says that he is never really happy when away from the sound of St. Paul's. Gregory is a great name in the annals of the Church. No fewer than five of the old bishops whose statues are beneath the dome of St. Pauls, are Bishops Gregory.

HURDLES AT ST. PAUL'S.

The fact that St. Paul's is nowadays much more truly a place of worship than a show place is principally due to the aged Dean's enthusiasm for reform. In the days when people actually had to pay to enter the cathedral the Dean found a verger erecting a barrier of hurdles to keep back the visitors. "What are you preparing for?" asked Dr. Gregory. "Is it to be a cattle show?" And there were no more hurdles in St. Paul's. Born four years after the battle of Waterloo, Dean Gregory has worked for fifty-eight years in London, and has assisted at every State service at St. Paul's for forty years past.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and, whitens and softens the skin writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

Chrysanthemums, violets, carnations, poinsettia, all the lovely flowers favoured by fashion are reproduced this season in artificial form. Not only are they perfect in appearance, but they are scented. Thus, the woman who has all her gowns' laces, furs, &c., fragrant of violets may wear her favourite flowers of a much more lasting nature than those Nature offers her, redolent, too, of sweet perfume. This custom of reproducing the beauties of natural flowers by artificial means is no modern one. In the tombs of the Egyptians artificial flowers were discovered made out of dyed linen. Although they had lain for 3,000 years, they kept some semblance of their original appearance. In the Rococo days, when all luxury was carried to a pitch of extravagance, elegant ladies preferred imitation flowers to real ones. A famous artist in artificial flower-making was engaged to give Marie Antoinette and her ladies lessons in his art. To-day bunches of artificial flowers are worn tucked into scarves, they are fastened in extravagant size on the huge pillow muffs of fur or of fur and velvet, they nestle into lace blouses; and waist-bands in the form of rich silken swathings, are enhanced in their effect by the big bunch of fragrant violets that fasten them at one side. Monster hats are freely ornamented with those reproductions of natural blossoms, and fur toques usually have one large bloom or a posy of small ones placed low on the brim. Violets, roses, camellias, poinsettia leave, and, indeed, any flower, may be had composed of a variety of materials. There are camellias made of thick white velvet, so rich that it is difficult to distinguish them from the real once and there are scarlet leaves of the wonderful Indian flower, so much in favour, that may freely be used wherever real ones might be introduced. Novel bunches are of black violets set in pale green leaves. These would look exceptionally well amongst black lace, or in the midst of a diaphanous sable toilette. Ribbons are twisted and made into floral sprays. They have the advantage that they are more durable than some of the other materials in common use. Chiffon buds and blossoms catch the folds of paniers outline the decollétage of gowns, and frequently hold the hem of a transparent tunic in place. Bunches of little roses, forming crowns, after the eighteenth-century model, are in much favour for personal wear, as well as for ornamentation.

PAPER AND ITS USES.

With the decorative uses of ordinary crepe or crinkled paper most people have been familiar for many years, but it is only comparatively recently that paper has come to be used to a really important extent for table appointments. It is possible now to procure not only the ordinary picnic table stationery, but also table appointments which for daintiness cannot be excelled. There are, for instance, afternoon tea-cloths of fine white crepe paper, with a deep openwork lace edging, which, when placed on the tea table, can scarcely be distinguished from veritable linen. Then tary-cloths (or covers, as they are called) of white highly-glazed paper with a deep border of Teneriffe open work can be had which have all the appearance of a well laundered article, the Tenariffe work being most perfectly imitated. Some examples have lace borders of crochet design, and others have borders of filigree pattern lace. All these are sold in boxes of six or twelve at exceedingly moderate prices. Small luncheon cloths are obtainable of white crepe paper, with a stamped floral design. Table napkins of various sizes and patterns are also shown in the shops, the prettiest being those of finest white crepe paper with a scolloped raised embroidery edging.

IMITATION LACE.

Many and varied are the d'oyleys, which are sold, and of which a few may be mentioned. There are imitation Cluny lace d'oyleys of assorted sizes, so perfect in design as to deceive the casual observer. Other Cluny d'oyleys have decorated centres of fruit or flowers in colour. Teneriffe work d'oyleys of thinnest and whitest paper are most suitable for cake plates, the imitation again being perfect. Lace-edged d'oylesy of different designs and in all sizes must commend themselves to the good taste of the woman who likes her tea table to look dainty. Dessert papers also come in for consideration, as these can be had in white with deep filigree edge, also with fine lace edging or an imitation of broderie Anglaise the stitching in the latter being most faithfully reproduced. For fruit dishes also there are green open work leaves, and silver leaves for festive occasions. For use at dessert one can procure sweet-bowls either in white with pierced edges, or in stiffer silver-lace paper with open-work ornamentation. Receptacles for bonbons, which should look very pretty if placed at intervals on the dinner or supper table, consist of little baskets of crepe paper in pale art shades, each having a flower or sprig of holly and berries printed on one side, the little handle being twined with paper ribbon to, match, ending in a smart bow. For sweets there are tiny white and gold dishes, each; one large enough to hold three or four chocolates or bonbons. These can be had in boxes of a dozen or more at a very low price. The Japanese are no doubt responsible to a large extent for the innovation of paper for the household, and a great amount of table stationery at present sold in London shops comes from Japan, but English manufacturers are placing on the market goods which in many cases excel the Japanese imported article both as regards quality and cheapness.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Gomekhadi and Dungri	0	0	12
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, and Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	1	7
Total	2	2	85
This day last year	3	2	103

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
January 16th, 1911.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	199	27	2
B	134	70	4
B	266	158	9
C	151	95	1
D	164	20	0
E	139	51	0
E	118	92	3
F	54	12	2
G	99	1	0
Total	1,228	526	21
Same date last year			1,754

The King has approved the appointment of the Bishop of Winchester to be Dean of Westminster in the place of the Very Rev. J Armitage Robinson D.D. The new Dean, like his predecessor, Dr. Robinson, is a Cambridge man. The second son of the first Bishop of the See of Liverpool as created in 1850, Dr. Ryle was born in 1856. He inherited much of his father's ability, and after taking a foundation scholarship at Eton he carried off the Newcastle and a classical scholarship at King's College at the age of nineteen. In 1881 he was head of the Theological Tripos, winning all the three prizes (Evans, Scholefield, and Hebrew) which are open to the candidates. In the same year he was elected to a Fellowship at King's and soon afterwards was appointed to a Theological Lectureship at Emmanuel College. He was ordained deacon in 1882, and in the following year Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln, admitted him to priest's orders. Dr. Ryle left Cambridge in 1886 to become Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, and in the following year he was appointed Hulsean Professor. In 1896 he was elected President of Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1900, when Dr. Bickersteth resigned the See of Exeter, Dr. Ryle received the offer, and three years later the death of Dr. Temple and the promotion of Dr. Davidson to the Primacy produced a vacancy in Winchester, which was pressed upon the Bishop of Exeter.

BY THE WAY.

DEFECTIVE EYESIGHT IN CHILDREN.

In the January number of the "Baby's World" an Ophthalmic Surgeon discusses the causes of bad sight among children, and urgently pleads for its careful treatment. When considering the effect on the health and growth of a child he says, that anything that makes a child different to those around him is apt to have a disastrous effect on his general mental development and also on his physical growth. Defect of vision of any sort not only interferes with the successful progress of school education, but also destroys that constant and perpetual education that is going on almost unconsciously from the observation of the sights and objects around. One result of this is that a child whose sights is bad is liable to get "into a groove"; to become self-centred, and being unable to take his right place among his fellows is debarred from a proper chance in life.

THE ROUTE.

From London this remarkable line is carried to Lowestoft, thence under the North Sea to Emden, in Germany—this being the only cable section, about 200 miles in length. From Emden it proceeds by way of Berlin, Warsaw, Odessa, Tiflis, Teheran, Karachi, and Agra, to Calcutta. In all fourteen "relays" are in circuit for "refreshing" the current on its long journey. One can better imagine than describe what must sometimes be the feelings of the relay clerk as he sits in his lonely hut on far distant Russian steps or Armenian uplands and listens to the heart-beats of East and West.

DOLLARS FROM DUST.

The United States Steel Corporation is reported to have devised a plan for increasing its income by the utilisation of a by-product hitherto wasted. Hitherto the ore-dust from its furnaces has been scattered to the winds. Machinery has been invented which will capture it and pack it into briquettes. These will afterwards be converted into pig-iron, and the result will be a saving of millions of dollars. The new invention is said to be the result of two years experimenting.

HOW TO GET A PRIVATE LIBRARY.

A story has been going the rounds to the effect that the trustees of a London library have just received from a Melbourne resident a money-order for 8s., and a note that this sum is "double the cost of about three little books I borrowed from your library reading-room about the year 1878 and failed to return—a thing which I suddenly remembered about a week ago." This gentleman's conscience, the "Glasgow Herald" thinks, is wholly admirable, but he will never, it says, have a really adequate private library. A visitor was being shown round one by the owner, and admired it very much. He asked for advice about book-collecting. "My advice," said the collector, "is simple. Never lend books" "Never lend books," said the inquirer, rather mystified. "No never lend books. Do you see these shelves (indicating with a sweep of his arm a couple of thousand books or so). Well every one of these was borrowed."

NORMANDY'S MILLINARY.

Commemorations have their uses and abuses, observes a Paris contemporary, and the proposal to celebrate the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the duchy of Normandy belongs to the former category. The locus of the celebrations, which are special interest to Englishmen, will be Rouen. In this connection the story of Rollo [the Terrible, the chief of the Norsemen is recalled. When this barbarian went to pay homage to Charles the Simple according to the legend, instead of kneeling before his suzerain to kiss his feet, he made a haughty gesture and lifting the leg of the unfortunate monarch toppled him over in the midst of his frightened and scandalised entourage.

A PIPE AND A MATCH.

With reference to the story of the absent minded person who threw his watch-key into the fire and carefully put the cigarette-into his waistcoat pocket, "J.E." writes to the "Glasgow Herald" capping this incident. "Having been closely tied to desk work for a long time," he says, "I was suddenly sent down to Greenock on business. I thought with joy of the smoke I would have in the train, and on the way to the station I bought a half-crown briar-root pipe and some tobacco. I filled the pipe carefully as the train was starting, lit it with a long, luxurious indrawing of smoke and holding the spent match carefully in one hand, with the other I threw the pipe out of the window. The other corner seat men guffawed hugely; but I still remember with pleasure that three smoking outfits were immediately offered me."

PAINTED DRESSES.

At a dinner party given in Paris recently for two visiting American women the hostess and her daughter wore exquisitely coloured silk dresses which attracted much attention because of their unusual designs, flying birds on one and clusters of flowers, of which no two groups were alike, on the other. These designs had been painted by two well-known artists, and fashionable dressmakers have since then taken many orders for painted costumes which one of the profession said would never become popular "because a dress of that kind costs a little fortune when it is well done and is worthless when done poorly."

A FIND IN A CHURCH.

Some considerable interest was aroused in Bohemia by a discovery made in the church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Czaslau. Two niches were brought to light during the restoration of the church. One contained a skeleton, a head, and some detached bones. In the other niche was a parchment with a Latin inscription, to the effect that the bones in the neighbouring niche were those of Ziska. Ziska played an important part in the Huss movement, and raised the standard of revolt in 1419 to avenge the burning of John Huss. After Ziska's death it is known that his grave was desecrated, and, according to tradition, his remains were re-interred in the church at Czaslau. Be this as it may, the bones recently discovered are now declared to be not those of Ziska.

THE SEQUEL.

In Bohemia Huss is looked upon as a martyr and his avenger Ziska as a national hero. So great was the joy at the supposed discovery of his remains in the Czaslau Church, but scientists do not allow emotion to influence their researches. Professor Matiegka was asked to examine the bones. With all the authority of science he declared the remains were those of three different persons—that the skeleton was that of a woman, and that the head was that of a person forty years of age, while Ziska at the time of his death was sixty-four. Then an archivist was called in to give an opinion as to the parchment. He was equally positive. The writing was done with a steel pen, the ink was modern, the Latin faulty. The seal was ancient, but it had been affixed with gum of a much later period. So the mystery of Ziska is not yet solved.

ROMAN COINS.

An interesting discovery of coins has been made at Bompas, a commune about three miles from Perpignan, while some digging operations were in progress. The men came across a terra cotta urn, in which were about 600 Roman coins, struck for the most part 2,000 years ago. The coins, irregular in form, are composed of an amalgam of copper and silver. Several of the coins have the effigy of Julius Cæsar, and the others are anterior to his time. The pot was broken by the excavator's pick.

AIR EXPLORATION.

Now that the Alps have been crossed and the pathless forest and seas invaded by navigators of the air, explorers will probably one more feel encouraged in their hopes of ere long reaching parts of the globe heretofore inaccessible. In Batavia and in the Netherlands, as well as in Germany, there are associations and individuals particularly interested in the project of traversing the Island of new Guines, the interior of which, owing to the mountain chains, with peaks up to 18,000 feet, presents exceptional difficulties. In the expectations that observations and photographs taken from above would greatly aid future exploring parties, three airship trips are planned, to cross the island at different places; and, to insure safety, vessels are to ply the sea in order to come to the rescue in case the airship is carried out beyond the island.

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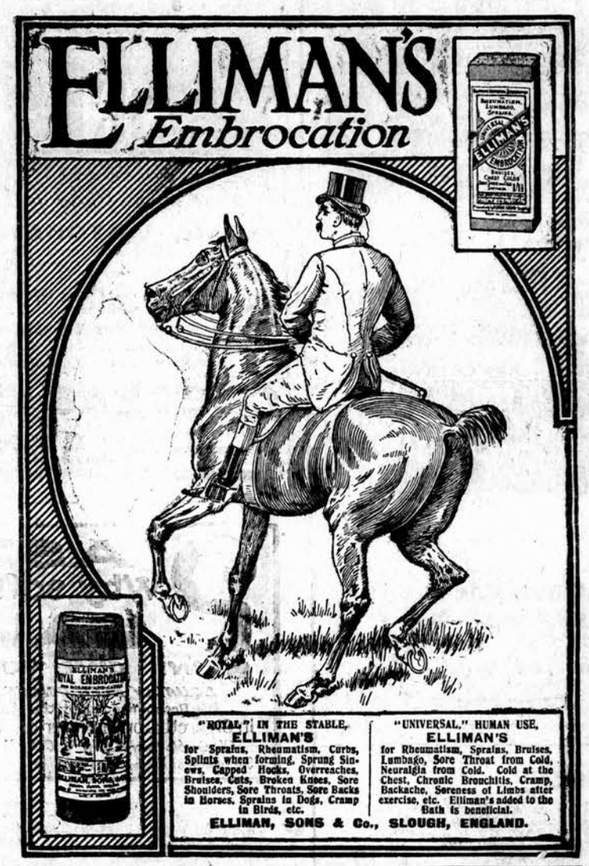

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ROBUST YOUTH LEADS TO VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD

DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime is Nature's Tonic Restorative for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses. It helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in

DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

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N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine "Chlorodyne" must bear the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

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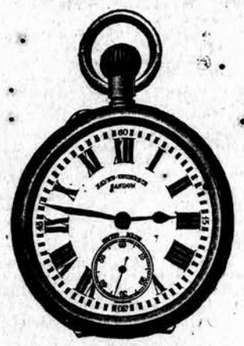

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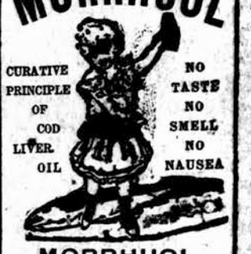

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